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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

— 561 —

Politics of Europe.

Yesterday's Report announced the arrival of the English Ship *HASHMY*, Captain Denham, from the Eastward; and the French vessel *AMPHITRITE*, L. Bateau, from the Isle of Bourbon.

The following fantastic reflections, somewhat in the style of *VOLNEY*, are from a Provincial Newspaper, which seldom we believe comes to this country, and will afford amusement to the imaginative reader:—

Sheffield Iris.—Were we to select some mountain in the midst of a tropic wilderness, where the foot of man had never trod, nor his hand for a moment interrupted the course of Nature, from the hour when the waters of the deluge left the solitary elevation bare to the influences of the heavens the action of sunshine, rain, and storms, through four thousand years unintermittingly modifying its surface;—and could we be presented with accurate pictures of its external appearances, from century to century, there cannot be a doubt that each would be so dissimilar from all the rest as to be perfectly distinguishable; the bulk, the space, the produce, and many other features of a huge heap of earth with a crest of rocks upon its brow, thus left to itself and the elements, would probably exhibit such alternate progress both of decay and renewal, that even "the history of a hill" might be rendered a very interesting work. For example,—we should read how the ragged and angular crags on its peak were insensibly touched down by the hand of Time, till they became comparatively smooth prominences, richly tinted with lichens and mosses;—how its naked sides were from season to season covered with grass and flowers, and plants of increasing variety, as fresh seeds were wafted by the winds or scattered by the birds over its soil;—how a forest at length overshadowed it, which for hundreds of years, was the haunt of wild beasts and deadly serpents, till the lightning of heaven, striking suddenly in the midst, fired a dead trunk, from which the wind drove the flames among the multitudes of living trees and consumed the whole to ashes;—how in a few years a luxuriant jungle covered this desolation, and gave food as well as shelter to the weaker animals, when they fled from the lion and the leopard in the chase; how again all this beauty was laid waste by a volcanic eruption, that converted the mountain into a furnace, which however in the lapse of ten generations of the race of man, burned itself out, and left a hideous mass of crude materials for the invisible hand of Providence, ever secretly working good out of evil, again to mould into symmetry, and replenish with new bounties for new almoners among brute creatures. Thus, to say nothing of the marvellous events in the lives of worms under its turf, or the revolutions of empires in ant-hills on its surface, the very changes of aspect which a mountain assumes in the course of an existence coeval with the sun and moon, though so slow as to be perceptible only by comparison after long intervals, prove that Mutability furnishes inexhaustible sources both of instruction and entertainment, in the stories which she tells, and the morals which she teaches to those who can understand the language wherein she speaks to man, himself the most feeble of beings under her dominion, whether with regard to his mind, body or estate;

And what has all this to do with a leading article in a newspaper? Why any thing or nothing, just as the reader may have

saracity to apply it. To tell the truth, we fell into this fantastic reverie by looking with the mind's eye, and in his mind's map, on the situation of Spain, both political and geographical; from which we very naturally ran back through its historical records, and the changes of tyranny in many a specious, and many a villainous form to which its population, from age to age, has been subjected, and under which they have been modified for the better or for the worse, as the clouds that constituted the exterior of our imaginary mountain were adorned or devastated by the mutations which have been hastily sketched in the foregoing paragraph.

Spain was known early to the Phœnicians and Greeks; the enterprising spirit of Hercules led him thither in the heroic age,—that golden age of poetry, though not of manners, in the annals of which truth and fiction are so blended, like light and darkness at the dawn, when "it is no longer night and yet not day," as Fontaine says, that neither can be accurately ascertained, except when the fiction is so outrageous that it cannot be truth even in masquerade, as much of mythological tradition undoubtedly is.—The Carthaginians afterwards had numerous and powerful colonies in the Peninsula, which became the scene of cruel strife between them and the Romans, and which, when Carthage herself had fallen, still cost the young mistress of the world a profusion of blood and treasure to subdue. When the empire of the latter in its turn fell a prey to the northern hordes of barbarians, Spain became the spoil of the Goths, and Vandals. The latter (much refined in their progress southward) after reigning long and prosperously, were driven by the Moors, among the mountains and fastnesses, which have ever been the impregnable holds of the vanquished in that country. There, too, these fugitives maintained themselves, till they had gradually recovered strength to renew the contest for the possession of the plains, which they finally achieved. Then, under Ferdinand and Isabella, the kingdoms of Arragon and Castile being united, the modern Spanish Monarchy dated its establishment.

The discovery of America, though it aggrandized beyond precedent the territory of its sovereigns and the sources of its treasury, in the course of one century, by corrupting, enervating, and depopulating its own soil, reduced Spain to the rank of a second-rate monarchy in Europe, and it would probably long ago have ceased to be that, had not its peninsular situation been a security against foreign invaders, which neither its arms nor its virtues would have been, had they been put to the proof. The fate of this kingdom in the revolutionary wars with France was very peculiar, and its immediate destiny is more problematical than that of any other continental nation at present seems to be. Neither the rank despotism of its mutilated monarchy, nor the more detestable—the diabolical dominion of that spiritual tribunal, which in mockery of all that is sacred, was called the Holy Inquisition, can be re-insated. So far then, so good; here are two steps, never to be retraced, towards rational and religious freedom; but a people, hereditarily depraved under the long infiction of both these paralyzing plagues upon their ancestors and themselves, are ill prepared for such liberty as the romantic patriots, who have led the late revolutions in Church and State there, contemplate. To no other hands however than those of the natives, can the regeneration of their country be trusted, and the only just and politic conduct which foreign powers apparently can pursue towards Spain is—to let her alone. She cannot

like France, injure her neighbours, by breaking loose in her frenzy upon them,—and it is scarcely questionable that they (we mean the Holy Alliance) have neither power nor disposition to benefit her, by their unasked interference.—*Sheffield Iris*.

South of Ireland.—It appears, from the statements in the Dublin papers, that the work of outrage, fire-raising, and murder, has recommenced with increased violence and fury in the South of Ireland! So much for the effect of those vigorous measures that were to oppose an effectual obstacle to the recurrence of such disorders. We have here another proof, of what the experience of four centuries, had indeed, made sufficiently notorious before, that it is not by the mere dint of severity—by the hanging of scores of starving wretches—that the tranquillity of Ireland can be restored. It is really worse than absurd to suppose, that the gibbet and the bayonet should deter those from crime who are strangers to almost all the enjoyments that render life desirable, and whose only means of escaping the ravages of famine must frequently be sought for, in the commission of offences, subjecting them to the penalties of the law. White-boy acts and Insurrection acts will not deter the wretch who feels himself and family pinched by hunger, and exposed in rags to the inclemency of the weather, from attacking the property of those whose exactions and intolerance have reduced him to this melancholy situation. Oppression, as Sir John Davies long since observed, has undoubtedly been the principal cause of the poverty and outrage of the Irish people. If you remove this cause, the effects will cease. If you render the situation of the peasant more comfortable; if you give him the means of supporting himself by his labour; and if you protect him from the oppression and extortion of an odious oligarchy of attorneys, priests, middlemen, and tithe-proctors, you will secure his gratitude, and he will become peaceable, orderly, and industrious. But it is in vain to suppose, that the outrages of which Ireland has been for ages the theatre, can ever be suppressed, so long as all the causes of outrage—as all the various incentives to crimes, are permitted to spread their roots, and scatter their seeds on all sides. We have one, and only one alternative. If we abandon the coercive system, and treat the peasantry of Ireland as men who have the same rights, and who ought to enjoy the same privileges as ourselves, prosperity may be assured, will once more revisit that unhappy country. But if, on the contrary, we continue, as hitherto, to uphold every antiquated abuse, and every recent corruption, we must expect to find a constant and rapid increase of all the evils of which they have already been productive, and must prepare not merely for a continuance, but for an increase of bloodshed, murder, and civil war.—*Scotsman*.

Execution of the four Rochelle Conspirators.—It will strike every considerate person as a circumstance characteristic of the times we live in, that on the Continent, all who die for crimes against the State display the spirit of martyrs. The proud consciousness of shedding their blood in a cause which is really the cause of mankind, and for which their memory will one day be canonised, sustains them in the trying hour, and converts the scaffold into a theatre of honour and triumph.

We have inserted an account of a public whipping at Glasgow, with the hope of awakening general indignation against such exhibitions. It is surely full time that such punishments, which can have no other effect than to revolt the good, and harden and brutify the bad, were abolished.

Public Whipping at Glasgow.—Edward Hand, formerly glass-blower at Crawford-dyke, who was at the last Assizes convicted of an attempt to ravish a girl, barely twelve years of age, was yesterday, pursuant to his sentence, whipt through the streets of this city. By eleven o'clock, notwithstanding the rain, a large crowd of old and young men and women had assembled round the jail. Shortly afterwards a strong detachment of the 7th Dragoon Guards, under the command of Colonel Smith, arrived. Exactly at twelve o'clock the delinquent was brought out, with his back bare. He is a little man, not exceeding 5 feet 5 inches high, and is by no means of a prepossessing appearance, having a dull, heavy aspect; pale and squalid, much agitated, and trembling with cold; it was a very general impression that he

would be unable to stand the usual number of lashes. He carried a small rope attached to the handcuffs, with which he was bound by the common executioner to the back of a cart. The town officers, some of the criminal officers, and a strong party of the police, under the direction of Mr. Hardy, were ranged round the cart, inside the guard of Dragoons. When all was ready the cavalcade moved round to the front of the jail, and halted. The Executioner displayed a large cat-o-nine tails and brought it smartly along the shoulders of the shrinking delinquent. The first lash left the marks of most of the tails, in deep purple stains; by the fifth he cried most piteously, and at the tenth, apparently in great agony, he threw himself off his feet under the cart; being raised by the officers, he took a few mouthfuls of water, and suffered other ten lashes. The punishment was then repeated at the foot, and at the head of the Stockwell, and lastly at the Cross; at each of these places the prisoner received twenty lashes, making 80 in the whole. In about forty minutes the procession had returned to the jail, where the prisoner had his back dressed by Dr. Corkindale, and was recommitted to his cell, to remain till he be transported beyond seas for life. The crowd on this occasion far exceeded in number that assembled at the last public whipping, and not one of the thousands who witnessed the punishment publicly manifested the least sympathy for the delinquent. On the contrary, even the females, who in usual cases commiserate the sufferers, very generally declared that the punishment was still inadequate to the crime. At the foot of the Stockwell several of the crowd cried to the executioner, "Lay on Tam," "Weel done Tam," "Put them into him;" &c. rounding every exclamation with the choicest epithets they could bestow upon the prisoner.

Swallowing of Clasp Knives!—"In the quarterly number of "The EDINBURGH PHILOSOPHICAL JOURNAL," for October there is an "account of a man who lived ten years after having swallowed a number of clasp knives." The account is drawn up by Alexander Macreet, M. D. F. R. S., late physician to Guy's Hospital. As it is a remarkable case, we shall give an abstract of it. "In June, 1799, John Cummings, an American sailor, aged about 23, being with his ship on the coast of France, and having gone on shore with some of his shipmates, about two miles from Havre de Grace, he and his party directed their course towards a tent which they saw in a field, with a crowd of people round it. They found within the tent a man, who was entertaining the audience by pretending to swallow clasp knives. They returned on board, and spoke of what they had seen; when Cummings, who had been drinking, declared that he would swallow knives as well as the Frenchman. He was challenged to do it. Thus pressed, and though, as he afterwards acknowledged, not particularly anxious to take the job in hand, he did not like to go against his word, and having a good supply of grog inwardly, he took his own pocket knife, and on trying to swallow it, it slipped down his throat with great ease, and by the assistance of some drink, and the weight of the knife, it was conveyed into his stomach. The spectators were not satisfied with one experiment, and asked the operator whether he could swallow more? his answer was, all the knives on board the ship; upon which three knives were immediately produced which were swallowed in the same way as the former; and by this bold attempt of a drunken man (to use his own expressions) the company was well entertained for that night. The next day he passed one of the knives, which was not the one that he had swallowed first; and the day afterwards he passed two knives at once, one of them being that which he first swallowed. The other, according to his knowledge, remained in his stomach, but he never felt any inconvenience from it. After this extraordinary performance, he thought no more of swallowing knives for the next six years. In March, 1805, being then at Boston, in America, he was one day tempted, while drinking with a party of sailors, to boast of his former exploits, adding that he was the same man still, and ready to repeat the performance. A small knife was thereupon produced, which he instantly swallowed. In the course of the evening he swallowed five more. The next morning crowds of visitors came to see him; and in the

course of that day he was induced to swallow eight knives more, making in all fourteen! He, however, paid dear for this frolic. He was seized with constant vomiting and pain in stomach; but, as he related, between that time and the 28th of the following month, he got rid of the whole of his cargo. At Spithead, December 4, in the same year, he was challenged to repeat his feats, and disdaining to be worse than his word, in the course of the evening he swallowed five knives. The ship's company, next morning, expressed a desire that he should repeat the performance, and he complied with his usual readiness, and by the encouragement of the people, and the assistance of good grog, he swallowed that day, as he distinctly recollects, nine clasp knives, some of which were very large; and he was afterwards assured by the spectators that he had swallowed four more, which, however, he declared he knew nothing about, being, no doubt, at this period of the business too much intoxicated to have any recollection of what was passing. This, however, is the last performance recorded; it made a total of at least thirty-five knives swallowed at different times; and the last attempt ultimately put an end to his existence. On the following 6th of December he became much indisposed; and, after various applications, about three months afterwards, he felt (as he expressed himself) the knives dropping down his bowels. He continued dreadfully ill. In 1807, he was in Guy's Hospital, under Dr. Babington; and he there continued, intervals excepted, under Dr. B. and afterwards under Dr. Curry, till March, 1809. After having gradually and miserably sunk under his suffering, he then died in a state of extreme emaciation.

The account is followed by a letter from Surgeon Lana, who was on board the vessel where Cummings performed his last feat; and by Cummings's own narrative, drawn up while in Guy's Hospital. Many knives and fragments of knives left this extraordinary character in the course of 1807. Dr. Marcet's account does not state whether the body was opened."—*Observer*, October 21.

Perfection of Machinery.—To such a pitch of perfection has almost every article of machinery arrived, that those only can believe it who witness its wonderful effects. A machine for the dressing of cloth has recently been erected in Leeds, which does as much in forty-five minutes as two men could do in two days!

Wednesday se'ennight a young man named Coombs of Axminster, went into a shop in that town, and purchased some horse-nails, with which he loaded a pistol, and afterward presented it at the head of the shopkeeper, but immediately turned the muzzle towards his own, and pulled the trigger; the scene which ensued was dreadful—the brains of the unfortunate man being literally scattered about the spot!

Duties at New York.—The duties at New York, for the six months ending the 30th of June, amount to 5,244,815 dollars 15 cents.

Reduction of Rents.—Lieutenant Colonel Gough, of the City Limerick Militia, has ordered the tenantry on that part of his estate, situated in the South Liberties of Limerick, to be allowed a reduction of one third of the present rents, and has forgiven them arrears amounting to upwards of £1,400!

The Snake.—About the middle of September "the snake throws her enamelled skin," which is found inverted and drawn off backwards like a lady's glove; from whence it would seem that they crawl out of the mouth of their own sloughs, quitting the tail part last. The skin is found entire, even to the very scales of the eyes, which appear in the head of the slough like a pair of spectacles. While the snake is undergoing this change, it entangles itself among grass and brakes, in order, by their friction, to promote this curious change of raiment.

River Seine.—The Bed of the River Seine has been so dry for several months that a steam-vessel of very shallow draught (about four feet) could not perform a voyage.

Large Turnip.—A turnip was pulled last week at Tallen-tire, by Mr. Jos. Burton, which weighed 24½ lb without the top.

Congress of Mexico.—On the 11th June, the Sovereign Congress of Mexico issued a Decree providing, at great length, for a new emission of gold, silver, and copper coins, for the Empire. "On one side of the gold and silver pieces is to be the bust of the Emperor, with the words '*Augustinus dei Providentia*,' and the year of the emission; on the reverse, the national arms, being a spread eagle, crowned. On the circumference, '*Mexici primus impera or Constitutionalis*.'" The other coins are to be impressed with the emblems of liberty, and to have certain initials to designate the cities in which they were made."

Privateers.—An English brig called the *ZELINA*, of London, from Cadiz bound to Vera Cruz, with quicksilver, and the brig *PHOEBE*, of St. John's, (N.B.) from Lagaira bound to Hamburgh, laden with a valuable cargo of coffee and cocoa, had both been captured by this description of privateers, carried into Ponce, tried, and with their cargoes condemned. The vessels were completely dismantled when the G. B. sailed, and an appeal was out of the question. The privateer cruizers consisted of a brig and two feluccas."

A Caution against Swindlers.—There is a family of great boys and girls, with their pretended mother and grandmother, assuming the title of ladies; the children are reported to be minors, and when of age they are to have 2,500*l.* each. These depredators are in the habit of taking genteel houses in the vicinity of London, which they furnish, and in short time establish credit with all tradesmen. When bills are delivered, one pretends no knowledge of the matter—others that they belong to her ladyship, and she is not at home. When the visitors become warm upon the subject, the swindlers travel by night, and elude detection. Crydon, Nitcham, Bedington, and the intermediate places have more or less contributed against their wills to support them.

Original Species of Fraud.—A very singular, and we believe original species of fraud was detected here last week. Some persons in the character of tobacco smugglers invited the attention of the retail dealers in that commodity to the advantageous bargains, which non payment of duty enabled them to offer. The temptation was too strong to be resisted, and sales to a considerable amount were made at, of course, very reduced prices. The exterior part of the rolls was composed of tobacco of the best quality, made up in the neatest manner to the eye, but on penetrating a little way the fraud became apparent, as the whole inner part was one solid lump of adhesive clay!—As soon as the *hoax* was discovered, a proper complaint was laid before the Provost, by whose activity the gang of ingenious impostors were subsequently apprehended, in a house in one of the back streets, together with the whole apparatus, and remaining stock in trade. We regret to state that, after a minute investigation of the business, it was deemed advisable to discharge the parties, as the very peculiar nature of the offence, added to the circumstance that the complainants themselves had knowingly participated in an illegal act against the revenue, seemed to render their detention a measure of doubtful propriety. The names of the persons detected in this fraudulent traffic, as given in by themselves, are, John and Hugh M'Laughlin, and John M'Donnell, all of Londonderry, the two former residing in Bishop's-gate-street in that city.—*Erne Packet*.

Signals for the Merchants Service.—Extract of a letter from the Agents to Lloyd's at Mauritius, dated the 4th of June, 1822:—

"SIR,—We have to acknowledge the receipt of Captain Marryat's code of signals, transmitted by you to our address. For the information of masters trading to these seas, we beg you will make it generally known, that in consequence of the great utility at times of these signals, we have erected, in a part of the town conspicuous to ships approaching the Roads, a mast, for the purpose of communicating with captains of ships arriving off the island, or passing it in the day time. As, by a regulation of the Government here, ships are in all instances now subject to a quarantine of more or less duration, the communication by signal of the ship's name, length of passage, and port of departure, may frequently be of use in a more speedy release from quarantine.

(Signed) SAUNDERS & WIEKE, Agents to Lloyd's,
"To Mr. John Bennett, jun."

Poetical Selections.

FRAGMENT—THE INDIAN RIVER.

No eye had ever noted on its beauty,
 No ear had overheard its murmuring :
 It wound its solitary course along
 In buoyant brightness.
 That little bark—the first that ever there
 Had skimmed its silver wave—winged on its way
 In soundless glidance, all as if in fear
 Those cohorts to awake, that on its banks
 Had slumbered since creation undisturbed.
 And clothed with strange and splendid loveliness,
 These gently undulating banks arose
 From the blue waters clear that laved their base,
 Bearing away gay spoils of flower and leaf
 To deck the Naiads, when at midnight hour,
 Floating upon the element, their hymn
 Their sun—the pale, yet brightly beautiful moon.
 And as the bark stole on, each opening scene
 Was of a differing, yet romantic grave :
 Now, masses of gigantic woods arose.
 Towering to heaven, beneath whose gloomy shade
 No slant of sunny beam might ever pierce ;
 Now, trees of gayer growth sprang lightly up—
 Those, like the pillars of some classic temple,
 Crowned gracefully with wreaths of living green ;
 These, like arcades in lines symmetrical,
 Roofed in and draped most luxuriously ;
 Anon, the foliage clustering wound along
 In shadowy interlacement, a sweet wreath
 Of glowing tints embossed upon bright green ;
 Berries of scarlet ivory, in the sun
 Glittering like gems ; fruits, some of delicate hue,
 Soft amber like young Beauty's ringlets, rose
 Rich as her lip, blue beaming as her eye ;
 Carnation, her first blush of love—and some
 Pale gold as morning's sky, orange as noon's,
 As evening's crimson—purple as its twilight ;
 And flowers of brilliance unimaginable,
 With whose proud colourings only might there vie
 The plumage of the birds resplendent (there
 A new and bright creation—flowers with wings)
 That fluttering o'er them in their happiness,
 Filled the sweet air with their wild murmuring.
 Again, the scene was changing, and the bark
 Sailed on in a shadow, as the bending trees,
 Forming o'er head a rude arch, widely flung
 Their leafy limbs across the void, and closed
 The skies, the woods, all but the waves from view.
 So thick entwined the umbrageous branches fell,
 That gentle light was like an hour in life
 By memory dimmed, not clouded, while afar
 In the long vista brightness beamed once more.
 The vaulted roof unclouded, again the flood
 Reflected the blue heaven and flaming sun,
 And the fringed sloping banks, and feathery trees
 That o'er their marge were wavering to each breeze,
 Their crests of plume ; and basking all beneath,
 In the noon ray, gracefully sported there
 The serpent, glittering in his fearful radiance,
 Danger, deceit, and beauty round him flung,
 Death on his tongue, but witchery in his eye.—
 Still onward went the bark :—and now the sun,
 Veiling his face in glory, from that clime
 Had turned away, on other worlds to smile ;
 At eve it rested :—what a night came on !
 Clear as reflected day, you might have thought
 The cloud from heaven was rent, and mortal eye
 Gazing on its transparent starry pavement.
 A moon was there, bright beyond thought, and yet
 Undazzled : graceful—pensive—pure—refined,

That ray was intellectual—like the light
 Haloing the brow of Poesy—a brilliance
 Attempted finely with rich shadowings.

ISABEL,

CONSTANCY.

Dearest ! wander where you will,
 I am present with you still :
 Over land and over sea,
 Every thought will follow thee.
 By the flights but short as those
 The honey-bee takes from the rose,
 Or long as nights without a star,
 My heart will be where you are.
 You may change, but I will be
 The very self of constancy.
 Woman's heart's a fragile thing,
 Born for much of suffering :
 Like a lute which has a tone
 Sacred to itself alone,—
 However rude the hand that flings
 Its touch upon the gentle strings,
 Music 'weakened in that heart,
 Will not but with life depart
 Even in its latest sigh
 Breathes that native melody.
 Love is woman's life, the whole
 Hope, pride, harmony of soul !
 I do ask no plighted vow :
 'Tis enough for me to bow,
 Like a flower before the sun,
 Blest but to be shone upon.
 Yet I'd pray thee not forget
 The rose shade where first we met :
 I would have thee sometimes dwell
 On that twilight hour's farewell,
 Be thou faithful, life to me
 Will be one dream of ecstasy :
 Be thou false, my heart will make
 No reproach—but love and break !

L. L.

SONGS ON ABSENCE.

My heart is with thee, Love ! though now
 Thou'rt far away from me ;
 I envy even my own thoughts,
 For they may fly to thee.
 I dream of thee, and wake and weep
 So sweet a dream should fly ;
 I pray the winds to bear thee, Love !
 An echo of my sigh.
 I look upon thy pictured face,
 And to thy semblance say
 The gentle things I'd say to thee
 If thou wert not away.
 I let no other share my grief,
 Lest they should feel the same ;
 I'm jealous that another's lip
 Should only breathe thy name.
 I nurse my silent thoughts of thee,
 As misers hoard their gold,
 Or as words of some powerful spell,
 Too sacred to be told.
 I read once of a magic glass
 An Eastern Fairy made ;
 All that was present to the thought
 Was in that glass portrayed.
 In one thing changed, how I do wish
 The magic mirror mine :
 All shapes were imaged there, but I
 Would only wish for thine !

MISCELLANEOUS.

— 565 —

A General Summary of the Ages of Persons in Great Britain.

MALES.

| Places. | Under 5 Years | 5 to 10 | 10 to 15 | 15 to 20 | 20 to 30 | 30 to 40 | 40 to 50 | 50 to 60 | 60 to 70 | 70 to 80 | 80 to 90 | 90 to 100 | 100 and upwards | Total. |
|-----------------|---------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------------|----------|
| England, | 739,762 | 645,735 | 562,299 | 475,052 | 706,757 | 555,713 | 452,614 | 320,092 | 215,263 | 106,697 | 27,052 | 1,995 | 55 | 4808,898 |
| Wales, | 51,817 | 48,123 | 41,404 | 34,534 | 49,023 | 27,049 | 29,815 | 22,112 | 16,246 | 8,335 | 2,535 | 255 | 3 | 342,154 |
| Scotland, | 137,956 | 125,298 | 115,183 | 95,319 | 137,645 | 101,127 | 82,695 | 60,014 | 43,309 | 19,977 | 5,377 | 620 | 40 | 923,640 |
| Total of Males, | 929,535 | 819,156 | 718,796 | 604,965 | 893,425 | 624,769 | 565,094 | 402,218 | 273,818 | 135,009 | 34,964 | 2,873 | 100 | 6074,792 |

FEMALES.

| Places. | Under 5 Years | 5 to 10 | 10 to 15 | 15 to 20 | 20 to 30 | 30 to 40 | 40 to 50 | 50 to 60 | 60 to 70 | 70 to 80 | 80 to 90 | 90 to 100 | 100 and upwards | Total. |
|-------------------|---------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------------|----------|
| England, | 725,202 | 636,604 | 530,226 | 499,638 | 845,469 | 607,967 | 468,336 | 329,077 | 230,009 | 114,572 | 32,564 | 2,888 | 111 | 5021,563 |
| Wales, | 49,487 | 46,853 | 39,140 | 35,931 | 55,869 | 41,640 | 92,641 | 24,083 | 19,175 | 16,076 | 3,751 | 392 | 18 | 338,056 |
| Scotland, | 133,711 | 121,573 | 109,247 | 109,306 | 182,712 | 124,350 | 96,991 | 73,518 | 51,868 | 23,298 | 6,734 | 762 | 62 | 1033,106 |
| Total of Females, | 908,400 | 804,030 | 678,613 | 644,875 | 1044,050 | 773,857 | 597,968 | 425,673 | 301,052 | 147,946 | 43,049 | 4,046 | 191 | 6112,785 |

The Total Number of Persons in Great Britain (not including the Army, Navy, and Seamen, in Registered Vessels), was 14,072,331; and the Number of Persons whose ages were returned, was 12,487,377 whence it appears, that the Ages of one-ninth part of the Persons therein enumerated, have not been obtained in compliance with the question to that effect.

The Total Number of Enumeration Returns received was 16,819; four hundred and sixty-five of which did not contain any answer to the question concerning the Ages of Persons.

Presentation of Dr. Hutton's Bust.

A fine marble Bust, by Gahagan, has been lately presented to Dr. Hutton, with the following Address, by the Committee who had conducted the Subscription:—

ADDRESS.

"We have the honour, Sir, of waiting upon you as a Deputation, to pay you a tribute of respect, by the presentation of this Bust, which is considered a very faithful and expressive likeness.

"We have, in common with other admirers of your talents, long wished to possess as correct and lasting a resemblance of your countenance as your valuable works present of your mind; and we are now highly gratified, having obtained Casts of this admirable Bust, which we shall always regard with veneration.

"We have likewise experienced much satisfaction in the success of the Subscription, by the cordial co-operation of so many distinguished characters and public bodies. Several of your early Pupils, now arrived at the highest eminence in their respective professions, and numerous other men of science who have profited by your labours, seemed emulous in manifesting their gratitude and esteem.

"Impressed with the same sentiments, we request, Sir, that you will accept this Bust as a testimony of respect for your virtues and talents, and as a tribute of gratitude for your important labours."

To which Dr. Hutton gave the following answer:—

"GENTLEMEN,—Nothing could be more gratifying to my feelings than this demonstration of your regard. So flattering a testimony from such distinguished individuals, and public bodies, is an honour far beyond what I could have aspired to. Nor did I conceive that any present at my advanced period of life could have given me such heart-felt satisfaction.

"If, indeed, anything could enhance the value of this Gift, it is the kind manner in which it is now presented. It is not in the power of any language to express my gratitude on this occasion. I can only offer my sincere wishes, Gentlemen, for your lasting happiness, and that of all the Subscribers."

RESIDUE OF THE SUBSCRIPTION.

The Committee then proceeded to examine the difference between the receipts and the disbursements, when they found a considerable surplus remaining, which they agreed to dispose of in the following manner:—"To employ an artist of the first eminence to execute a Medal emblematic of some of Dr. Hutton's Philosophical Discoveries—particularly the determination of the density of the earth, and the force of gunpowder; and they agreed that a medal so executed shall be presented to each subscriber to the bust."

It is worthy of remark, that in the List of Subscribers are the names of several illustrious characters who had been Dr. Hutton's earliest Pupils, both at Newcastle and Woolwich; among the former may be mentioned the Lord Chancellor, and among the latter Sir Thomas Hislop, Sir Thomas Blomefield, Sir Howard Douglas, and numerous other General Officers of Artillery and Engineers; besides upwards of a hundred names, eminent likewise in rank and science. Also

public bodies, as the East India Company, the Trinity-house, and the Corporation of Newcastle, &c.

Most of the subscriptions were accompanied with the kindest letters, which greatly enhanced their value, and seemed to renovate the venerable Doctor, now in his 85th year. Such grateful recollections, after a lapse of more than half a century, are singularly interesting, and perhaps even without precedent. They are, indeed, such as reflect the highest honour, both on the pupils and the preceptor.

Dinner to Sir Henry Raeburn.

DINNER GIVEN BY THE ARTISTS OF EDINBURGH TO SIR HENRY RAEBURN, R. A.

(From the Caledonian Mercury.)

On Thursday, September, 12 the artists of Edinburgh gave a dinner at Oman's to Sir Henry Raeburn, for the purpose of expressing their congratulations on the well earned honour of Knighthood lately conferred on him by his Majesty. Alexander Nasmyth, Esq. in the Chair.

The cloth being removed and the usual loyal toasts given, the Chairman, in proposing the health of Sir Henry, said, it was the peculiar happiness of the present generation of artists to live at a time when society had attained such a pitch of refinement, that a taste and feeling for the fine arts had become very general, and under the benign influence of a Monarch, who, to his other accomplishments, added a keen relish for the arts of design, and an ardent desire to honour and encourage their professors. In bestowing the high honour on Sir Henry, which the company were now met to celebrate, his Majesty gave a pledge of the high estimation in which he holds the art, as well as his regard for the artist. The company all knew well the many excellent qualities that adorned the private character of Sir Henry Raeburn, as well as his eminent abilities as an artist, and he was certain they would all most cordially concur with him in thinking that his Majesty, in bestowing this distinction on Sir Henry, had selected a person in every respect worthy of it.

Sir HENRY RAEBURN, in rising to reply, observed, that he was so overpowered by the kindness and respect that had been shown him, that he was sure he would not be able to express the half of what he felt. He hoped, however, they would give him credit for his sincerity, when he assured them that he considered this as one of the proudest days of his life, and that he looked upon the esteem and regard of this Meeting as not less honourable than the distinction which his Majesty had been pleased to confer upon him. The latter was no doubt a compliment paid to his zeal and industry as an artist, but the former never could have been obtained unless he had otherwise conducted himself to their satisfaction. At any rate, he held it to be impossible that he could have acquired their approbation if he had ever indulged in a mean or selfish spirit towards any of his professional brethren, or had at any time withheld the praise that was due to them when their works happened to be mentioned. Considering then, that their esteem and approbation was a testimony of high value, he acknowledged that he was very proud of it, and that the recollection of that day would be gratifying to him while he lived. Returning again to the honour

which his Majesty had conferred upon him, he observed that he did not consider it as given to himself, but to the arts of Scotland in general, for the purpose of increasing their respectability, and stimulating their energies; and that he looked upon it as merely committed to his custody for the good of the whole.—and when the time should arrive, which would not now be far distant; when he must resting that, and every thing else in this world, he hoped his Majesty would continue the honour among them, and would intrust it to one who should be as much the object of their esteem and regard as he had that day the pride and the pleasure of thinking himself to be. In concluding Sir Henry requested they would allow him to express his thanks, by proposing health and happiness and honourable success to every one present, and that the cordiality which had so long subsisted among them might never be interrupted.

During the evening many toasts appropriate to the occasion were given. Among others Sir T. Lawrance, P. R. A. and the Royal Academy of London; the memory of Sir Joshua Reynolds; the memory of the late Alex. Oswald, Esq.; Sir John Fleming Leicester, Bart and the patrons of living artists, &c. &c. &c.

The harmony and conviviality of the meeting gave a high idea of the mutual confidence and good understanding subsisting among the professional gentlemen of this city, all of whom (excepting two or three prevented by indisposition or otherwise) were present, and eager to express their satisfaction at the occasion which had called them together. We enter warmly into the feelings of the artists on the honour that has thus been conferred on them as a body in the person of Sir H. Raeburn. He has for a long period occupied the first place among the portrait painters of his country, and the reputation he has acquired with his contemporaries, by his eminent and well directed talents, while his works endure, will be amply acknowledged by posterity. As an individual he has been uniformly distinguished by the mildness and gentlemanliness of his manners, while, in his relations with his professional brethren, his conduct has been ever open, candid, and liberal.

Union-Hall—Disgraceful Occurrence.

On Thursday, (Sept. 26) Mr. John Butler, an undertaker, was charged with having committed an assault upon the Rev. Mr. Abdy, jun. curate of St. John's Church, Tooley-street.

The Rev. Mr. Abdy, sworn.—I received an outrageous assault in the performance of my duty, last Sunday from the defendant. There is, upon occasions of this kind, an arrangement between the clergyman and the undertaker, as to the time at which ceremonies shall be performed. On Sunday three funerals were appointed to take place, one at a quarter before five, at St. John's Church-yard, and two at the old ground. After the funeral at the church-yard was performed, I went to the old ground, and performed the service there also. I then found that it was a quarter after five o'clock, and as I had performed the morning and evening service without taking any refreshment, I said to the sexton, 'I shall go home and dine, and return at five minutes before six.' I returned at a quarter before six, and on entering the church-yard, I heard Mr. Butler say, 'Now you are come, what are you like?' I took no notice of what was said, but went to the sexton and put on my surplice. I beg to state, that the grave where the body, which was that of a child was to be deposited, was within twelve yards of the entrance to the church-yard, and it is usual to read part of the service from the gate to the grave. I cannot say that all the mourners had come out of the coach. I believe they had not left it at the time; but when I saw the deceased on the shoulders of the bearers, I then commenced reading the service, I wish to observe every decency at such a ceremony, but as the procession was moving on at so unconscionably slow a pace, that it would be half an hour before we should reach the grave, I began to read the service, upon which Mr. Butler said to the sexton, 'Don't mind that fellow, I am your master, I got to the ground before the procession, which was moving forward at a snail's pace.' From a feeling that something unpleasant would take place, I commenced the service. Mr. Butler, upon reaching the grave, placed himself full before me with his hat on. I desired him to take his hat off, when a person from behind said that Mr. Butler refused to do so. I then addressed myself to the mourners, and said 'It is impossible that I can go on, until order is restored, and an apology made.' Finding that neither could be done, I desired the sexton to assist me in taking off the surplice, and proceeded out of the church-yard. Mr. Butler followed me, and used indecent language. The moment I got outside the gates, I received a violent blow in the face from Mr. Butler.

The reverend gentleman's face bore testimony to the violence of the blow.

Mr. CHAMBERS.—Had you at this time struck the defendant?

Mr. Abdy.—Most certainly not.

Mr. CHAMBERS then asked Mr. Butler what he had to say to the charge.

Mr. Butler.—I certainly admit that I struck Mr. Abdy, but—

Mr. CHAMBERS.—Then you admit the charge?

Mr. Butler.—No; Mr. Abdy first struck me.

Upon the part of Mr. Abdy, a charity child, 14 years of age stated that she was standing near the church-yard, in such a situation as to be able to see what took place. She saw Mr. Butler strike Mr. Abdy, and was quite positive that Mr. Abdy had not lifted up his hand to strike Mr. Butler.—Another charity child deposed to the same effect.

Mr. Butler.—I have witnesses to prove the contrary of what has been just stated. I can prove that Mr. Abdy struck me at the grave.

Mr. Abdy.—I have more witnesses.

Mr. CHAMBERS.—I am as well satisfied with the oaths of two or three, as I should be with the oaths of one hundred.

Mr. Butler.—These children could not have seen the transaction, as we were surrounded by two or three hundred people at the time.

The children were again called. They said they saw Mr. Abdy at the mouth of the grave, but did not see him strike Mr. Butler.

Mr. CHAMBERS.—The evidence that I have heard, Mr. Butler, is quite sufficient to justify me in calling upon you to put in bail to answer for the assault.

Mr. HEDDER, in addressing Mr. Butler, told him that his conduct had been most improper; that a clergyman was entitled to protection, particularly under such circumstances, having a most solemn duty to perform, and no power to resent an assault. The Magistrate added, that he had heard Mr. Butler say, "This is not the office for us;" an argument to prove that the defendant treated the whole business with levity.

Mr. Butler.—I repeat that it is not, if I cannot examine the witnesses who saw the transaction.

The defendant was then held to bail to answer the complaint at the sessions.

[A Morning Paper has the following account of the above most disgraceful occurrence:—The funeral of a child of Mr. Bacon, a cutler in Tooley-street, was appointed to take place precisely at a quarter past five o'clock. Mr. Bacon, his wife, and the bearers, arrived at the church-yard precisely three minutes after the time, according to Mr. Butler's watch. The Rev. Mr. Abdy, jun. had left the ground. Mr. Butler, who is said to be a man of property and of respectability, inveighed against the conduct of Mr. Abdy. Mr. Bacon, with his family, the bearers, and the corpse, remained in the coaches until six o'clock, when Mr. Abdy, jun. arrived, and instantly proceeded to the grave, commenced reading the burial service. The family of Mr. Bacon were not out of the coach, nor was the corpse arrived at the grave, nor the mourners, at the time the service commenced. Mr. Butler, who wished that Mr. Abdy should wait, said to him, "You ought to wait till my company is here, and the corpse is in the grave." Mr. Abdy did not notice the observation, but continued to read the service, while the gravedigger bore the corpse to the grave. The two grave-diggers and Mr. Butler had their hats on while lowering the corpse and during the time Mr. Abdy continued reading the service. Mr. Abdy suddenly stopped, and exclaimed in a very abrupt manner—"Take that hat off," which he repeated while Mr. Butler was looking into the grave and directing the men not to get the cords entangled. The Rev. Gentleman took up his umbrella, and with it twice attempted to knock off Mr. Butler's hat. Mr. Butler avoided the blows, and as Mr. Abdy turned round the walk from the ground, Mr. Butler followed him and said, "Sir, did you refer to me, when you said 'take that hat off?' because if you did, I have a name as well as you; and why did you not address me by my name? I am as good and as respectable a man as you are."—Mr. Bacon went up and begged Mr. Abdy to proceed with the ceremony, as his wife and family were greatly distressed at such a disgraceful scene. Mr. Abdy replied, "Sir, I shall not proceed with the ceremony after such an insult, unless Mr. Butler makes me an apology." Mr. Bacon he had not observed any insult, and it was neither a fit place nor an occasion suitable for demanding or receiving apologies: he never heard talk of "an apology in a church-yard," and entreated Mr. Abdy not to add further distress to his family, who had been waiting nearly an hour, by his leaving the corpse on the ground, without concluding the funeral service.—The Rev. Mr. Abdy replied, "I shall do it, Sir," and left the ground. Mr. Butler followed Mr. Abdy, and said to him, "What do you mean by such behaviour? I request that you will do your duty and read the service." Mr. Abdy by this time had got into the street, and his answer to Mr. Butler was "Begone." Mr. Butler, evidently in a great passion, approached the Rev. Gentleman again, and said, "Will you not finish the service? I should like to give you what you deserve." Mr. Abdy put out his hand, either to strike or only to keep Mr. Butler off, and Mr. Butler said, "I will give you what you deserve," and with his fist struck the Clergyman in the face. By this time a great number of persons were collected in the street, and some of them threatened to compel Mr. Abdy to return to

compleat the ceremony, and he was in some danger from the irritated feelings of the mob; he, however, arrived safe at home without any injury, except from the blow on the face.—Mr. Bacon was about to get the corpse out of the grave, and convey it to his house again, when the sexton locked the gates of the church yard, and sent off for the Rev. Mr. Abdy, sen. Mr. Bacon and family, mourners, &c. waited at the church-yard till near eight o'clock, when Mr. Abdy, sen. arrived and the ceremony was performed.—Some hundreds of people were assembled, and on witnessing the distress of Mr. Bacon and family, did not fail to give vent to their feelings in language not very refined.—Mr. Abdy, jun. preached the same night in Cheapside, and to prevent any violence being offered to him by the mob, he was accompanied along Tooty-street by a patrol on his way to church.]—*Examiner*, Sept. 29.

Sketches of Society.

WINE AND WALNUTS; OR AFTER DINNER CHIT-CHAT.

THE MEWS GATE.

"Baillie, as you observe," said the Doctor, "was one of those amusing talkers who flew from post to pillar. Indeed I have heard my old friend Clayton Cracherode say of him, 'Sir, if you get him in cue, he will give you desultory history of what has been doing for the last half century.' When I set about illustrating my Pennant, the Captain frequently looked in, at Queen-square; and as I always delighted in perusing over the prints that represented the old town before the taking down of the signs, he used to say, in his quick energetic way, 'Hold you there, Sir, I remember passing many an hour somewhere about that spot'; then taking out his glass and examining the print, he would add, 'There, that is the house—I know it by the sign—There lived that mad fellow Orator Henley—he that had the cobblers, and the butchers, and a herd of such vermin as auditors to his ravings.' Then, Sir, would he out with some extraordinary tale of the mad Parson, that you might be sworn was original, bearing upon the very face of it circumstances that no one but himself would treasure up, and no one but himself could relate. Baillie was one who in his younger days fearlessly mixed in all the extravagant scenes which then prevailed; for he was of a height and make that made even the formidable butchers themselves keep aloof. 'Sir,' said he, 'I was much respected at the Chapel in Newport Market; and the baglards would whisper, 'Make room for the Irish Captain.' Then, Sir, said Cracherode, 'he could help me to information, as to where I might pick up a scarce portrait or a caricature. 'There is a dirty shop, Sir,' he would say, 'in a back alley between London Wall and the Bank, kept by a fellow who had been a shoemaker, who used to lend out his humped back for a writing desk to the people about the Royal Exchange, at the time of that glorious humbug, the South Sea affair—a raggamuffin, upon my conscience, who picked up a great deal of money during the height of that golden fever; and he has more than once exhibited a coat to me spotted and splashed with ink, like the wall of a stock-broker's office—for, Sir, in those days you could not get possession of even a garret for a counting-house, within a furlong of the scene of action, either for love or money.' I verily believe," said Cracherode, "that he knew every hole and corner from Tower Hill within the walls, and outward, from Seven Dials to Westminster Hall, where you might find a book-stall. And then he had such a memory touching these matters—he would tell you the name and history of the oddities who kept them. The truth is, the Captain would give and take. He was free to teach them what they wished to learn—for he was a known authority; and as he condescended to be so communicative, they in return gave him their history. Indeed he had this faculty in so great a degree, when it was led into its favorite channel, that I remember to have heard and old staff-officer say, Baillie knew the name of every private in his regiment, and moreover knew the physiognomy of each, as well as certain shepherds have known the face of each sheep in the flock."

"Yes, I can vouch for that," said the Counsellor—"Baillie was a most useful jogger of the memory for an illustrator. Once I recollect meeting him at that delectable gossiping-shop at the Mews Gate—such as we shall never see its like again. There were in convocation—I am speaking of the father of the worthy bookseller in Pall Mall—honest Tom Payne, as he was called by your bookish Dons. There were Bindly and John Byng—it was a holiday—and Cracherode, and my Lord Spencer, and Gibbon—yes, Mister Gibbon was there, and that reminds me of an odd adventure concerning a caricature on the old Duchess of Kingston, about whom there was once as much to do as about *Scratching Fanny*, or the other nine-days' wonder, the *Stockwell Ghost*."

"Talking of Lord Spencer," said the Doctor, "I recollect an ingenious man who used to bring handsomely bound books to old Payne's. I remember a copy of *Eccehylus*, which was superbly ornamented, and cost a large sum—it was for my Lord, I think. It was the work of a namesake of Payne's—Was he any way related, do you know?"

"No Doctor, he was not, that I can vouch for; but he was not, more kindly dealt by at the Mews Gate than some poor relations are by their wealthy kindred. No, Sir, he was no way allied but as we all are by being the children of Adam. Sirs, I can tell you, Roger Payne, certainly without a rival as an ornamental binder, was like many another ingenious handicraft, not a whit the richer for all his superior talent. When Master Roger, who was, I believe, a good-hearted creature, got a few pounds he and work were at variance until the last shilling was spent—and then he buckled too, as they have it, and went to work again. Ah, Sirs! it is a sad reflection upon the community of mechanics and handicraftsmen in your country and in mine, that in nine instances out of ten, your cleverest workmen are the most dissolute, and their families can muster the biggest wardrobe of rags!"

"Poor Roger, however was no one's enemy but his own. He lived to add splendour to our libraries, and showed the way for his more prudent coadjutors to get fame and fortune—Yes, he would have died in a workhouse but for the benevolence of his namesake and patron, Sirs, Mr. Thomas Payne, out of pure respect for a helpless man of talent, supplied him with necessaries, prolonged his life for some years, and at last saw him decently buried at St. Martin's at his own expense."

"Good man! it was quite in character," said the Doctor. "How many happy hours have I passed, in days of yore in that memorable shop! It was the most comfortable, snug repository of learning, of all that I can call to mind. Sirs, I think I see the worthy old Bibliopolist standing before me now—Steady honest, and unassuming as he gathered wealth—yes, unchangeable as the cut and colour of his coat—fond of his little joke—and then how well he understood the oddities and humours of his customers, and how skillfully, without seeming to oppose their whims and pedersties, he led those whom it was impossible to drive!"

"Faith, Doctor, there was a fascination about the place which drew one through the courts and alleys, by different currents, bump upon the Mews; and I remember my countryman Baillie saying, 'On my conscience, Sir, more than once, after his son had apostatised from the old spot, I blundered down Castle-street, and instinctively ran my nose against the old door-way.'"

"Yes, as I was about to relate, these gentlemen were at old Payne's, and some others, frequenters of this *Literary Coffee-house*, as it was not unaptly termed, when in came Mister Gibbon. What gave rise to the conversation I have forgotten; but Baillie insisted upon it that he could name a caricaturist that none of them seemed to know, and he was a painter of no small note. 'And who is he?' said Cracherode.—'John Hamilton Mortimer,' said Baillie.—'And what has he done?' said Cracherode.—'Why a very clever skit at the old Duchess of Kingston, replied the Captain; 'I think it is entitled *Phægenia's late Procession from Kingston to Bristol*, by *Chudleigh Meadows*, and a devilish—'

"That is the very print I have been hunting after," said Gibbon, shutting with a loud clap a great Latin folio upon which he had seized almost immediately on his entering the shop—"That is a print I would give five guineas to see."

"Sir," said Baillie, with his pleasant humour, 'I will engage to procure you a sight of it for pounds, and then the shillings will pay for coach-hire; so, Mister Gibbon, if you will walk with me to Norfolk-street, I know my friend Hamilton Jack (for so he was familiarly called), will not only shew you an impression, if he has one saved, but will be proud to present you with it, for he is one of the finest fellows of all my artistical acquaintance.'

"Sir," said Gibbon, with his usual courtliness, 'I should be proud to except your politeness; but as I have not the honour of being acquainted with Mister Mortimer, I could not feel at ease in paying him so selfish a visit. But, Captain Baillie, if through you I may be indebted for an introduction to pay my respects to him—for I am an admirer of his elegant talent—I should accept your kind office with thanks.'

"By the powers, Sir," said Baillie, 'he would take your visit as an honour, morning, noon, or night!—Sir, I know the man. But if you had rather, I will be the bearer of your desire to see this scrap of his wit, and will fix an evening when I shall be happy to introduce you; and I know, as a man of taste, you will be delighted to turn over his portfolios. He has some sketches of antique masks, which you ought to see; they are in great gusto, and worthy of Michael Angelo himself. Mr. Gibbon came into the proposal, and Baillie engaged to call for him on the appointed evening, which happened in the succeeding week. Baillie, true to his engagement, posted off to Bond-street to Gibbon's lodgings, one stormy night—and thereby hangs my tale, which, Sirs," said the lively Counsellor, "as nearly as I can recollect, I will give you in the Captain's own words. The truth is, his recital amused me so much—for poor Baillie told me what passed many years after the event, that I made (idly enough, you may think) a little sketch of the conversation, and I may say I have it by heart."

Oxalic Acid.

MELANCHOLY CASE OF POISONING.—On Saturday night, at eight o'clock, an Inquisition was held before T. SHELTON, Esq. Coroner for the City of London, on the body of Mr. Thomas Baker Goodwin, a respectable jeweller. The jury were summoned to meet at the late residence of the deceased, No. 3, Skinner-street, Snowhill.

The jury took a view of the body in the first instance. A relative wished that the wife of the deceased might not have her feeling lacerated by being examined, but the jury thought her evidence indispensable.

The first witness was a servant in the family. Hannah Wickin^g being sworn, stated that her master, the deceased, was a goldsmith and jeweller. On Friday night, between nine and ten o'clock her master came home. He had been out during the whole of the day. He went out to breakfast in the morning. After he came home at night, he took supper with a gentleman who had been writing for him. After supper he called to her to bring him some hot water, as he wished to take some salts, which he thought would remove a violent pain he felt in his stomach. She brought him some water, and she saw him mix some rum and water, which was very weak. He used only part of the hot water for the rum and water, the rest remained in the jug. She did not see him mix the salts. After he had drunk the rum and water he went to bed. About five o'clock the next morning she heard her mistress scream very violently, and being alarmed, she ran up stairs to see what was the matter, and saw her mistress wringing her hands in the greatest distress. She saw her master lying on the floor at the foot of the bed. She heard a kind of rattling in his throat; he sighed once or twice, and then expired. There were no appearances in the room of his having been sick or unwell. Her mistress immediately sent off for a medical gentleman.

Examined by Jurors.—She saw that morning a paper containing something resembling salts. She did not notice the glass that was in her master's room. The hot water she took to her master was for the purpose as he said, of mixing salts. Mr. Hurlock, the surgeon, came to her master. On his arrival he said that her master was quite dead; and he took the paper of oxalic acid away with him.

Mr. George Mason, surgeon, Skinnerstreet, stated, that he was called at half-past five that morning to attend the deceased, Mr. Goodwin. He found him dead. He had expired some time. His hands and feet were cold. He had been lying on the ground a quarter of an hour; and, from the statement of Mrs. Goodwin, he was of opinion that he died as soon as he fell on the ground. He had not been sick. From the appearance of the body at that time, he (witness) could not say what was the cause of his death. In less than half an hour afterwards he found, in the deceased's room, in a paper, about an ounce of oxalic acid. The paper had been opened and folded again, and he thought, at first, part of the acid had been taken out. On looking at a glass in the room, an incrustation was found at the bottom of it; this was, at first, supposed by him to be sugar; and he thought that some person had been drinking spirits and water, and had put more sugar in than had dissolved; but upon his tasting the sediment, he found that it was strongly impregnated with oxalic acid, and was very pungent. Besides the incrustation, there was about as much of liquid in the glass, and he was sure that it was a solution of oxalic acid. The usual symptoms produced by taking oxalic acid is violent sickness, and, sometimes, the emitting of blood. He could not tell that the deceased had taken oxalic acid from the appearance of the lips, and he could not open the mouth, the teeth were closed so tightly. The body had been subsequently opened, and appeared in every respect healthy, except the stomach, the inner-coat of which was completely destroyed. The appearances of the stomach were such as would be caused by taking of oxalic acid. The chymical agency of the poison had continued its effect after death upon the stomach, and reduced it to a black pulp; in fact, oxalic acid was so very subtle when swallowed, that its effects were the instant destruction of human life. Oxalic acid so much resembles salts, that it cannot be distinguished from it without a close inspection.

Examined by Jurors.—The paper containing the oxalic acid would contain, he thought, another ounce, and in all probability two ounces were purchased.

Juror.—Then I should suppose that the deceased purchased the oxalic acid for salts.

CORONER.—Did the deceased wear boots with tops, as oxalic acid is used for cleaning boot-tops?

Brother of the deceased.—My brother did not wear boots with tops, and could have no use for oxalic acid.

CORONER.—When such deleterious ingredients are sold, the word "poison" ought to be stamped or written upon the paper, by the vender.

Foreman.—I believe that the deceased purchased oxalic acid for salts, by mistake.

CORONER.—Does any person belonging to the deceased know, how he became possessed of the oxalic acid?

Brother of the deceased.—Not one of the family has any knowledge upon the subject. It is not known where purchased.

CORONER.—Was any food remaining in the stomach?

Witness.—None, unless it was dissolved by the acid with the coat of the stomach. He had never opened the body of a person before who had taken oxalic acid.

Mr. George Hurlock, surgeon, St. Paul's Church yard, sworn.—His opinion accorded entirely with Mr. Mason's evidence; he was present with him during the opening of the body. He thought, at first, the deceased had died of apoplexy, from the fulness of face, but soon discovered the fatal cause on finding the acid. The paper in which the oxalic acid was, was not tied with a string. He should think that no respectable chymist in London sold oxalic acid (since the melancholy affair in Gracechurch street) without having the word on the paper denoting its contents. He found no solution of oxalic acid in the deceased's room, except a little in the glass. A small quantity of weak oxalic acid Mrs. Goodwin had for her own private use.

CORONER.—It would be very desirable to discover if the oxalic acid was purchased by the deceased.

Surgeon.—In justice to the drug trade generally, he hoped it would be found out. No druggist or apothecary now would sell oxalic acid, or poisonous ingredient of any kind, without "poison" being written on the paper.

Brother of the deceased.—The acid was purchased by my brother while he was out; it was a casual purchase. He used frequently to purchase salts when he was from home, as he was constantly in the habit of taking them.

Surgeon.—In consequence of the fatal accidents that have taken place by persons mistaking oxalic acid for salts, the sale of salts is greatly decreased, and if a person enters a druggist's shop now to purchase salts, he repeatedly inquires, "Are you sure what you have given me is real salts; are you sure it is not poison?"

Mr. Merton, a gentleman who had for some years been a particular friend of the deceased, was examined as to the state of mind the deceased was in on Friday. Mr. Merton stated that he was in his company in the morning, and in the evening also, for more than an hour. In the morning he complained of a pain in his stomach.

CORONER.—That seems to account in a great measure for his purchasing salts.

Witness.—He saw him in the evening, and he was then apparently in good health, and very cheerful. He thought the deceased, at that time, appeared better and more lively than he had been for some time before.

A Juror proposed that a member of Mr. Goodwin's family should be examined as to whether the deceased had been distressed in his mind, or was in a desponding state, when Mr. Merton was not present to witness it; such evidence would elucidate the transaction. At present it appeared that the deceased had taken the poison for salts.

The Jury, most of whom were respectable tradesmen in the neighbourhood, and were personally acquainted with the deceased, expressed their satisfaction at the evidence that had been elicited, and they thought the evidence of Mrs. Goodwin, who was overwhelmed with grief at the melancholy catastrophe herself and family had sustained, might be entirely dispensed with.

Juror.—Did the deceased, before he expired, say of whom he purchased what he took to be salts?

Surgeon HURLOCK.—Mrs. Goodwin informed him that she was awake by the groans of her husband in excessive pain, and that before she had time to call for assistance, he was speechless and dying; therefore it was impossible that he could have informed any one.

The CORONER proceeded to sum up the evidence, and to comment thereupon; previously to which, he expressed his pleasure that the evidence of Mrs. Goodwin was not thought necessary, for it was improper that the feelings of a distressed person should be unnecessarily wounded. After the evidence of the medical gentlemen, no one present, in his opinion, could doubt that the deceased's death was caused by his taking oxalic acid; and it was for the Jury to determine the question whether he had taken it knowing it to be a poison, or in mistake for Epsom salts. From the state of mind that the deceased was stated to be on Friday night, it did not appear that he at that time harboured in his bosom designs against his own life and his calling for hot water, and saying it was for the purpose of mixing salts, was strong evidence to show that he really thought the oxalic acid was salts; and he thought there could be little doubt of his having purchased the noxious ingredients for Epsom salts.

The Jury consulted for a short time, and returned a verdict, "Died from taking oxalic acid in mistake for Epsom salts."

It was proposed to add to the verdict, "and which oxalic acid was sold to the deceased by mistake for Epsom salts;" but the proposition was rejected, as no evidence than related to the purchase of the article had been brought forward.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—569—

The Cape, Ceylon, and Isle of France.

Our readers have no doubt observed, that a Parliamentary Commission was to be appointed, to examine and report upon the whole system of Government throughout all its departments at the Cape, Ceylon, and Isle of France. The friends of Major WILLIAM COLEBROOKE of the Royal Artillery, will be glad to hear, that he has been selected jointly with Mr. BROGE, (late-ly returned from a similar mission to New South Wales,) to execute this highly honorable and responsible trust. We anticipate very important results from the operations of men so eminently qualified by talents, experience, and integrity.

Tauric Compliments.

We are particularly amused with JOHN BULL when he chooses to be complimentary: for, whether it be from the natural friskiness of his pen, or the exhilarating effect produced on him by wandering in a strange field—there is always something in his praise oddly original. A few days ago he announced the discovery of an Oriental Byron; and by quoting the following observations relating to the late Trial for Libel, we both show our impartiality and exhibit JOHN BULL under his most favourable aspect:—

"Our readers when we lay before them the report of our learned Advocate's Speech, will readily appreciate the conveyance of the JOURNAL to do it justice. We truly believe in this inability; for we may safely refer to every one present in Court, whether the learned Gentleman did not acquit himself in a manner highly creditable to his talents as an Advocate, and his demeanour as a Gentleman. This observation is not made, as in the slightest degree insinuating, that any thing derogatory to either appeared on the opposite side—on the contrary, we have much pleasure in acknowledging, that no cause on earth was ever conducted, or advocated, in more gentlemanly manner."

In regard to the rest of our Cotemporary's remarks, since he takes to the end of the week to produce a Report of the Trial which took place on Monday, he must confess that when we prepared the whole (excepting Mr. Clarke's speech) in one day, extending to nearly two sheets of matter, there was not much time for "labouring (as he will have it) the Report of the speeches of our own Counsel." And for the same reason, not Mr. Clarke's speech only, but the whole proceedings were hastily drawn-up, which does not leave much room for alleging that it suffered an injustice in this respect. In regard to JOHN BULL's intimation, that the report which he means to publish will contain many extracts from the JOURNAL—we heartily commend his intention of republishing them; because we are sure that if from all the valuable intelligence that has appeared in the JOURNAL for the last three or four years, the very dross and caput mortuum were carefully raked together, it would do honour to the pages of the BULL; and should this be faithfully given, which our own notes will enable us in some degree to judge, and not to extend to too great a length, we have every disposition to grant his request in republishing the Speech.

We are quite satisfied with the "quantum of thanks," JOHN BULL thinks due for the warning regarding the republication of Libels spoken in Court, and only sorry that this "quantum" does not belong to us, as we have only the merit of reporting a warning given from the Bench.

We now turn to the "JOURNALANA," with regard to Mr. Clarke's "connection," with Mr. Bankes, which from the expressions used in Court was thought to amount "relationship." JOHN BULL repels this imputation, and will have us substitute the word "connection," which we willingly do and have only to add that (in the vocabulary of the author of "JOURNALANA,") this word means that "they both were still Members of the same college."

Lastly as the Editor promises us a most accurate account of the late Trial for Libel, and calls our Report of Mr. Ferguson's speech a laboured one; this may be an insinuation, that we have either garbled it, or added to it, to serve our own purpose. We appeal, however, to all who were in Court, and to

those in particular, who took notes of the Trial, as to the accuracy of our Report: and we are persuaded it will not be a little difficult for the Editor of the BULL to produce a more correct one. In respect to Mr. Clarke's speech, altho' we took the report of it from a contemporary, we still possess the means, aided by our memory, of detecting any attempt to palm on us expressions and arguments which were not used, and should we detect any additions or emendations of this kind, we will not fail to expose any such efforts to mislead and deceive the community.

Meywar Field Force.

SIR, To the Editor of the Journal.

By giving insertion to the following in your next, you will much oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

Division Orders by Lieutenant Colonel Lumley, Commanding Meywar Field Force, Wednesday, March 26, 1823.

"The Commanding Officer was perfectly satisfied with the state of discipline in which he found the 4th Troop Horse Brigade at the inspection in Review Order yesterday morning; and witnessed with equal approbation the excellent target practice of to-day.

"The precision evinced by the Troop in its performance of field manoeuvre, the very Military appearance of the men, and general good training of the Horses, are points which justly merit a high degree of praise, and which fixed the attention of the inspecting Officer; who will derive much pleasure from acquitting himself of the duty which devolves upon him of reporting the efficiency of this excellent body to Head-Quarters. Lieutenant Colonel Lumley makes offer of his best acknowledgments to Captain Gowan, and the Officers and men of the Troop under his Command, for their laudable attention to their respective duties; amongst which he begs to particularize one from whose strict performance the greatest benefit must always result in every mounted Corps, viz. the Stable Duty; the correct manner of conducting which in the 4th Troop Horse Brigade has not escaped observation."

Necumteh, March 27, 1823.

A Hint to Old Planters.

SIR, To the Editor of the Journal.

I have been a Planter for some years, and though new speculators in the Indigo line yearly settle in the vicinity of my Factory, I have experienced no encroachments on my proper rights; I conceive, that the present agitated state of many parts of the interior, as asserted by "ONE OF THE GILLIN GORNA," is owing either to the want of moderation on the part of the Old Planters, or to their ignorance of the procedure to be adopted in cases of attempted encroachments.

GILLIN GORNA knows, or ought to know that there are certain lands attached to established Factories, secured to the proprietors by Pottahs of Reversion, and that no corruption or bribery on the part of New Settlers can in the least effect their tenure. It is true that the Riots and sometimes even the Zemindars do make over their lands to new comers with the view to secure to themselves a present that is usually made on such occasions, called a Pottah Saleemee; but these miscreants immediately go to the Old Proprietor complaining of violence against the new contractor, and then disappear, leaving the settlement of the difference to the two claimants. In such a case an application to the Darogah is attended with immediate adjustment, and the real Proprietor, ploughs, sows, and reaps in peace, secured against the encroachment of Pretenders by the Police Officers, who are always on the alert after the interference of the Darogah.

But if the old proprietor think proper to claim his right by force of arms, he may well expect resistance. Of whatever class, caste, education or birth a Competitor may be, signifies not. If pacific measures were pursued by Planters, collusive oppositions would be at end.

April 9, 1823.

GUNGARAM THE FIRST.

Solomon and the Queen of Sheba

Sir, *To the Editor of the Journal.*

If you deem the following account of the Queen of Sheba's intercourse with King Solomon, worthy a place in your excellent JOURNAL, it is much at your service. The wise King would have been placed in a most awkward situation, had it not been for the very timely aid of the Bees that came hovering round his window. Little things, not unfrequently, produce great effects.

"The power of this monarch had spread his wisdom to the remotest parts of the known world. Queen Sheba, attracted by the splendour of his reputation, visited this poetical King at his own court; there, one day, to exercise the sagacity of the monarch, Sheba presented herself at the foot of the throne; in each hand she held a wreath of flowers, the one composed of natural, and the other of artificial flowers. Art, in the labour of the mimic wreath, had exquisitely emulated the lively hues of nature; so that at the distance it was held by the queen for the inspection of the king, it was deemed impossible for him to decide, as her question imported, which wreath was the production of nature and which the production of art. The sagacious Solomon seemed perplexed; yet to be vanquished, though in a trifle, by a trifling woman, irritated his pride. The son of David, he who had written treatises on the vegetable productions "from the cedar to the hyssop," to acknowledge himself outwitted by a woman, with shreds of paper and glazed paintings! The honour of the monarch's reputation for divine sagacity seemed diminished; and the whole Jewish court looked solemn and melancholy. At length, an expedient presented itself to the king; and, it must be confessed, worthy of the natural philosopher. Observing a cluster of bees hovering about a window, he commanded that it should be opened; it was opened; the bees rushed into the court, and alighted immediately on one of the wreaths, while not a single one fixed on the other. The baffled Sheba had one more reason to be astonished at the wisdom of Solomon."

Your's, &c. &c.

H. J.

Military Review.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

I was yesterday morning, at the Inspection and Review of the Honorable Company's European Regiment, which afforded to every military eye present, I may venture to affirm, very ample gratification; indeed the most scrupulous sceptic in military discipline, must have been satisfied at the performances of this excellent, the hard-fighting Regiment, of days of Yore, (as an old Indian might say) than which none of His Majesty's Regiments that ever came to this country, supported the character of the British Soldier in the Field, with greater firmness and intrepidity. In viewing this fine body of men, about a thousand strong, performing their manœuvres with the greatest steadiness and precision, I could not help reverting to their former gallantry, on so many trying occasions; and the melancholy reflection naturally intruded itself; how few of those old Heroes are now alive; yet the Regiment was never in more efficient state, than at this moment, and could not have been better Officered. It is to be wished our honorable Masters would pay such attention to this Corps as to render it desirable in every young Officer on his arrival in Calcutta, to solicit being posted to it. The Rifle Company has a very imposing appearance, and greatly contributed to the pleasures derived from the Review. It is needless to add that a most splendid breakfast was prepared at the mess room for all those who were disengaged, and a very large party assembled in the evening at dinner, to partake of the well known hospitality of "Jack Company's old stand bye in the day of need." The worthy President did justice to his situation, for he kept us continually standing with three times three, in a bumper toast, until he was compelled, after the departure of the grave and venerable members of our Society, to resign his seat to a more youthful substitute. Our good old Commandants

did also justice to the festive Board, and enjoyed themselves in fighting over again the Campaigns of former years, with the ardour and peculiar happy feeling of the much respected veteran. But it is to be hoped, that the old Boys are not yet about to cast aside their fighting Jackets. A few jovial Lads kept up the hilarity to a late hour, and retired in perfect harmony and good fellowship, to go to bed mellow.

Your's truly,

Nagpoor, March 20, 1823.

NERBUDDICUS.

Cure for Canine Distemper.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

Having in my younger days been a fancier of the Canine Race, I can perhaps give "IMPERITISSIMUS" a wrinkle on the cure of the Distemper, tho' I must confess your Correspondent does smell a little of the Shop.

The success of the cure of this fatal disorder, will in a great measure depend, as in every similar complaint, on careful nursing, and the regularity with which the different Medicines are administered. If it is hot, and close, the Dog ought to be kept in an airy cool apartment; whereas in cold damp weather, the animal ought to be kept warm by some light covering.

On the commencement of the disease, I insert a Seton in the neck, which is to be kept in so long as the disorder continues. The Medicine at the same time which I immediately prescribe, is James's Powder. One paper (containing about a scruple) is made into three pills with honey; one to be given in the morning, and if it produces no effect in two hours; give a second, and a third if required in the afternoon, which generally produces vomiting, or purging. If, however, they fail, (no unlikely occurrence,) it will be necessary to administer a pretty strong dose of Castor Oil. Three of those pills to be given daily till some amendment takes place, with Castor Oil now and then, to empty the bowels of their black and fetid contents. On convalescence taking place, which generally happens in eight or ten days, these medicines to be gradually diminished, and afterwards by way of a Tonic, I have been in the habit of prescribing a drachm of the Red Peruvian Bark. (Pulv. Cinchon. Rub.) four times daily, in a little water, with about eight or ten drops of the Elixir of Vitriol in each dose. For the vile discharge at the Nostrils, I have seen a strong solution of Sugar of Lead, or Goulard used, but with my own Dogs I preferred Alum, or White Vitriol, from the poisonous qualities of the former drugs, which might find their way into the stomach, and produce the most deleterious effects. The appearance of the eruption on the skin always to be considered favorable, and to be encouraged, and even if the sores run into deep ulcers, no disagreeable consequences need be dreaded.

The food I used, was a strong Soup, in which a considerable quantity of Garden Vegetables had been previously boiled; their juice supposed to have a good effect both on the stomach, and bowels.

This is the result of my former experience, in the treatment of this very peculiar inflammatory disorder, which your Correspondent is exceedingly welcome to, and which on trial I hope will be found useful. As for specifics, (a ridiculous term by the bye,) or even preventives, your discussion must be left to wiser men than

Your's, &c.

Dacca Division, April 4, 1823.

PANGLOSS.

N. B.—Real fresh James's Powder to be used, not the common Antimonial Powder found in the shops, which has no better effect than as much Creta Præparata.

P.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Discount on Private Bills, | 5 0 per cent. |
| Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange, | 3 8 per cent. |
| Interest on Loans on Deposit, open date, | 5 0 per cent. |
| Ditto 2 Months Certain, | 4 0 per cent. |

Friday, April 11, 1823.

—571—

Foreigners in London.*To the Editor of the Journal.*

Sir,

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by an order from her Majesty, the *Foreigners* then resident in the metropolis were numbered, and amounted to 2699;—viz. Scotch 40; French 408;—Spaniards 45;—Italians 140; Dutch 202;—Burgundians 44; Danes 2.

Were it easily practicable, it would be curious to determine how many of those or other nations now sojourn in London,—and how many under each of our Indian Presidencies.

April 9, 1823.

SCRAP.

A Rejoinder.

The title's but the Guinea's stamp,
The man's the goud, for a that.—BURNS.

Sir,

To the Editor of the Journal.

Your Correspondent *NO MAN'S ENVIER* (in the *JOURNAL* of the 7th inst.) has boldly stepped forward to defend the inhabitants of Penang against an imputation of inhospitality; his defence of them amounts to this: that if a man have rank he may meet with hospitality at Penang and if not, he need not expect it. If they are contented with this defence, I am willing to admit its validity, as far as it goes; and will even go further, and confess, that if any thing advanced by me, insinuated that at Penang as well as every where else, men of rank would not meet with civility and attention, I have done the inhabitants a gross injustice.

I cannot however believe, that the inhabitants of Penang will be satisfied with such a defence; and I know, that if I were one of them, I should be inclined to say of such an advocate and such advocacy;—

"Non tali auxilio; nec defensoribus istis."

Your Correspondent is welcome to continue in his opinion of my want of respectability; but whenever it may be necessary for the satisfaction of a known character, I shall be ready to prove, notwithstanding his "fearless assertion,"—my claims to the character of a gentleman, and that I have moved in a society, as respectable as any to be found in Penang, not excepting even that of its most honoured and respected Governor. As for the rank necessary to obtain admittance into an Inn; I really cannot pretend to divine what it is; for I never heard of any man's being refused admittance into an Inn or even an Hotel, who was respectably dressed, and possessed of "the Ready," the only universal passport to the obsequious attention of the Landlord.

In order, however, that those who read this Letter may judge how far "NO MAN'S ENVIER" is correct in his "fearless assertion," I shall mention the capacity in which I visited Penang. At the time I wrote the Letter, signed *A VOYAGER*, I was in command and part owner of a Vessel belonging to this Port; and for any thing "NO MAN'S ENVIER" knows, possess a rank which would admit me at the Court of His Majesty George the Fourth, like many other Commanders—at any rate I never heard that there was any thing so disgraceful in commanding a Country Vessel, as to render the man so employed, not admissible into an Inn—but possibly since I left my native country, the Landlords may have followed the example of one of the worthy Members of the Aristocracy there—one of the "Corinthian Capitals of Society," who set up a board in his Park, on which was the following Notice—"No admission for Hogs, Dogs, or Sailors!"

Your Correspondent is mistaken in supposing me to be the originator of a charge of inhospitality, against the inhabitants of Penang; for so long ago as the Year 1818, they were accused of being inhospitable to shipwrecked people, (because, I suppose, they like me had no rank.) In a letter from Penang, dated Aug. the 12th 1818, published in the Bombay Papers and detailing the loss of the ship *FRIENDSHIP* Captain Herwood on the Nicobars. In that letter, there is the following passage;

"I regret to add that we have not met with any kind of assistance from the inhabitants; we are all indebted to the Master of the (Tartar) for what we now have on."

To which the Bombay Editor adds, the subjoined Note on the word "Tartar":—"The name is obscurely written in the original which we regret, as it leaves us ignorant of the person whose conduct forms so striking a contrast to the inhospitality of our countrymen at Penang."

In addition to this, I had, not long after the shipwreck, seen a gentleman who was cast away in the *FRIENDSHIP*; and he made a similar complaint of the inhospitality of the British inhabitants of Penang. Now, Sir, I ask, if after hearing all this, when I went to Penang I did not receive from those with whom my business there brought me more immediately in contact, that attention which I had been accustomed to meet with, from persons similarly circumstanced elsewhere—I ask, Sir, even "NO MAN'S ENVIER" to say, whether under these circumstances, it was a very unnatural conclusion for me to come to, that the charge of inhospitality which I had heard preferred against the inhabitants of Penang, was too well founded; and yet I did not say positively that it was so; but merely expressed my fear that it was, as may be seen on reference to my Letter published in the *CALCUTTA JOURNAL* for November 28, page 378.

I shall, now Sir, do more justice to the inhabitants of Penang, than "NO MAN'S ENVIER," their Champion and Defender has done. I affirm that their hospitality is not always confined to those possessed of rank alone; but that it has been extended to some who, have no more rank or respectability than myself. I am still of opinion however, that a stranger does not meet with so much hospitality in Penang as at other places in India.

With reference to the practice of gambling, at Penang, the prevalence of which your Correspondent says I have failed to censure; the fact is, that I did not presume to set myself up as a Censor of public morals there; nor had I the vanity to suppose, that any thing I could write, would produce such an effect as "NO MAN'S ENVIER" seems to be of opinion would have resulted from my reprobation of that vice; but if I had reprobated the practice of it, I should have aimed my censure at higher offenders than the illiterate Chinese. "NO MAN'S ENVIER" will understand me, if he can appreciate the important consequences of example; it is not my principle to spare the great, and castigate the low. I can be silent, but I will not be unjust or partial.

I had nearly omitted to notice, that "NO MAN'S ENVIER" tho' he accuses me of want of candour—is most uncandid towards me;—he calls my former communication, a Letter on the Inhospitallity of Penang, marking this title with the sign of quotation, at if it were really the heading of my letter and the principal subjects of it; but so far from this being the case, the letter is simply headed "Letter from Penang" and although it occupies more than a page of the *JOURNAL*, only about six lines in it refer to this imputation of inhospitality; and even those would probably not have been inserted, had I been aware that my letter would have been published; this was not however, the case; the letter was addressed to your Predecessor as a private letter; and although he had always my permission to publish any thing written by me, which he should deem worthy of insertion in his Paper; yet I had not anticipated, that the Letter in question, would have been so honoured.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

A VOYAGER.†

Note.—* An answer to this letter, was I believe published; in this case both the accusation and defence rested on anonymous authority; but the truth of the former has confirmed to be by one of the sufferers, in bar of whose claim to hospitality want of rank could not be pleaded.

Note.—† It may be proper to state, that this signature was substituted by the Editor for my real name, which was attached

A VOYAGER.

Means of procuring Water.*To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

I beg to send you a copy of a Paper, published in the Supplementary Number of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, for the first six months of 1822, page 607, published at the same time with the Magazine for July, lately arrived in this country; which appears to me calculated to attract the notice of *Water Drinkers*, of whose club I am not a member; and which may be of general benefit in India, in Cantonments, in Goals, and in other situations, where good water is an object.

You will observe that this Paper or Letter to the worthy old Gentleman, Mr. Urban, refers to a Letter, published in the same MAGAZINE, for the previous month (June). In the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for June, where the first Letter is to be found, page 499, there is a sketch of the pillar or column, concealing the tubes through which the water is conducted or rises for use, and which I hope to see copied and exhibited in the Asiatic Department of your useful Journal.

I at the same time send you a "Recipe," (a thing much in request in India), for the cure of a Disease, which has been fatal to many of our children.

It is extracted from the same Magazine Supplementary Number, page 263, and may aid your expressed wish to effect good to mankind.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

ABDAR.

Chittagong, Verity Hall, 1823.

MR. URBAN,

Tottenham, July 3, 1822.

Having derived much gratification from perusing the account in your Magazine, for June, p. 499, of the new and most desirable method of obtaining water by boring through the earth, instead of digging, and the table shewing the difference of the expence between boring and digging for water, I send you a description of the tools requisite for the operation of boring, that every individual desirous of adopting the new method of procuring water, may have the opportunity of doing so with as little trouble and expence as possible. The first tool used is an auger, the shell part of which forms the hole or bore in the earth or strata, through which it passes, is mostly from two and a half to three inches in diameter; the hollow part of it being about one foot four inches in length, and constructed nearly in the form of the carpenter's common auger. The rod parts are formed in separate pieces, of four feet long each, which screw into one another, by means of what is usually termed a male and female screw to any suitable length one after another, as the depth of the hole or bore may require. The size of the stem above the auger part, is about an inch square, except at the joints, where, for the sake of strength, they are a quarter of an inch more; there are also a chisel and punch for screwing on, in going through hard gravel or metallic substances, in order to expedite the passage of the auger, which could not otherwise perforate such hard bodies. The punch is often used when the auger is applied, to pierce or open the sand or gravel, and give a more easy issue or discharge to the water. The chisel is an inch and a half or two inches broad at the point, and made very sharp for cutting stone, and the punch an inch square, like the other part of the rods, with a sharp point also.

There is a shifting handle of wood which is fastened with two iron wedges affixed to it, for the purpose of turning round the rods in boring, and also two iron keys for screwing and unscrewing the rods, and for assisting the handle when the soil is very stiff; more than two men being required to turn the tool, sometimes a windlass is used. The manner of using the auger in working of it, is simply thus, two or three men are necessary. Two stand on a stage erected about 12 or 14 feet above the ground who turn it round by means of the wooden handle, and when the auger part is full, they draw it up out of the hole, and the man below clears out the earth with an instrument for the purpose, and assists in pulling the auger up out of the hole or bore

and in directing it into it again, and can also assist in turning with the iron handle or key, when the depth and length of the rods require additional force to perform the operation. The workmen should be careful in boring, not to go deeper at one time, without drawing an exact length of the shell of the auger, otherwise the earth, clay or sand through which it is boring after the shell is full, may make it difficult to pull out.

A cylindrical pipe being placed in the hole, and driven downward with a mallet, and the boring continued, the pipe may be forced down to a greater depth, so as to reach the water or spring. Wells made in this manner are superior to those constructed in the common method, not only in point of cheapness, but also by affording a more certain and constant supply of water. In case the water near the surface should not be of good quality the perforation may be continued to a greater depth till a pure fluid can be procured. The pipes should be either of cast iron or other metallic substance, and made to fit, with great exactness, the aperture made by the boring auger, or they would not be durable, but speedily become leaky and out of order; the best mode would therefore probably be, that of having metallic pipes cast for the purpose, and formed so as to fit exactly upon each other, to any depth that might be necessary in boring for water. When old wells have become injured or tainted from any circumstance or accident, being previously emptied, the bottom may be perforated in a similar manner so as to reach the lower sheet of water or main spring; the water will then rise in the cylindrical tube in a pure state and flow into the body of the well or pump fixed for the purpose of bringing it up.

I must refer your readers to D. Hutton's Recreations in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy for an account of the "Divining Rod," by which springs may be discovered by walking over the ground, and also to the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LVIII, page 191, for an account of the spring at Harting-fordbury in Hertfordshire, known by the name of Aquatile hole, and to volume LXXXIX (1819) part I, page 620.—part II, pp. 132 215, for an account of using the "Divining Rod" with success. If any of your numerous Correspondents can account for the origin of the springs which are to be met with on different depths of the surface of the ground, and on which the opinions of naturalists so widely differ, I shall be grateful for the communication through your Magazine.

Yours, &c.

W^{ms}.

Vide Magazine, for June 1823 p. 499.

CROUP.

Dr. Riddelin, of Wismar, has communicated to the Royal Society of Göttingen, through professor Blumenbach, the following successful treatment of croup, after the usual remedies had been tried without effect. The patient was a female, aged 19, who on the third day after being seized with the croup, was unable to swallow, had begun to rattle in the throat, and seemed approaching rapidly to her dissolution. Dr. Reddelin, insinuated by means of a quill, a mixture of Spanish Snuff and Maracoo into her nostril; and after repeating this mixture a second time, it excited sneezing and vomiting: this occasioned the discharge of two long membranous cylinders from the trachea (windpipe), upon which the rattling immediately ceased, and the patient was rescued from instantaneous suffocation. One of the tubes when slit open, measured nine French lines in breadth; they were quite white and bore a strong extension without injury to their fibrous texture.

CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES, APRIL 8, 1823.

| | BUY. | SELL. |
|--|----------|------------------|
| Remittable Loans, | Rs. 30 0 | 29 0 |
| Unremittable ditto, | 8 12 | 8 4 |
| Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors, for } 18 Months, dated 30th of April 1823, | 25 0 | 24 0 |
| Bank Shares, | 6000 0 | 5990 0 |
| Spanish Dollars, per 100, | 207 0 | 206 8 |
| Notes of God House, for 6 Months, bearing Interest, at 6 per cent. | | |
| Government Bills, Discounted, | | at 3 8 per cent. |
| Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper, for 1 to 3 months, at 2 8 per cent | | |

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—573—

Government Orders.

MILITARY.

General Orders, by the Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 24, 1823.

1. Books having been received from the Honorable the Court of Directors for the purpose of establishing permanent Soldiers' Libraries at seven of the principal European Stations, they will be supplied accordingly to the following places, thro' the Adjutant General of the Army, viz.

Fort William, Dam-Dam, Dinapore, Ghazipoor, Cawnpore, Meerut, Nagpore.

N. B.—An Eighth Library will be supplied to Berhampore eventually on its arrival from Europe.

2. On the arrival of the Library at each Station, it will be placed under the charge of the Chaplain or person acting as such, who will furnish a proper receipt to the Adjutant General thro' the Commanding Officer; and at each relief or change of Station, the Library will be made over regularly in Station Orders, and receipts furnished in duplicate for the same, one Copy for the Adjutant General, and one for the Brigade Major, or other Station Staff Officer.

3. In all cases where there may not be a Chaplain resident or present, the duty will devolve on the Brigade Major or other Public Staff Officer.

4. To assist in the care and preservation of the Books, and to keep a proper list and account thereof, the person officiating as Clerk under the Chaplain, or a steady Non-Commissioned Officer shall be employed on a Salary of 12 Rupees per Mensem, from the arrival of the Books at each Station, to be certified by the Commanding Officer and Public Staff.—The Bills to be countersigned by the Chaplain or Public Staff Officer as the case may require.

5. His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to issue such further Orders as may be deemed necessary, for the internal management and regulation of these Libraries, and to give effect to the views of the Honorable Court in their transmission to this Country.

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 29, 1823.

In continuance of General Orders by Government of the 26th November 1818, it is directed, that the following words be added to the description of Certificate required from Residents or Political Agents having separate Escorts, "specifying the number and ranks of Men who have received Clothing"—(Add) "and that it is in every respect good, serviceable and equal to what is issued to the Troops of the Line."

FORT WILLIAM, APRIL 2, 1823.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Elliot, C. B., of the 4th Regiment Light Cavalry, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on Furlough, on account of his Health.

W. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders by the Commander in Chief, Head-quarters, Calcutta, April 2, 1823.

Ensign M. T. West, of the 1st Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry is appointed to do duty with the 2d Battalion 10th Regiment at Berhampore, until the 1st of July next, and directed to join without delay.

The undermentioned Officers, who were permanently posted to Corps in General Orders of the 25th ultimo, are permitted to remain and do duty with the Battalion specified opposite to their names until the 1st of July next, when they are to be directed to proceed and join their proper Corps.

Ensigns G. D. Cullen, K. B. Hamilton, A. Jackson, and T. Seaton, with the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensigns J. H. Craigie, J. Stephen, and W. Souther, with the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensigns F. W. Hardwick, with the left Wing 2d Battalion 13th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensigns George Cox, and Robert McMurdo, with the 1st Battalion 23rd Regiment Native Infantry.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of Absence.

2d Battalion 30th Regiment.—Brevet Captain and Adjutant Campbell, from 25th April, to 25th October, to visit Shalghapoor on his private affairs.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; April 3, 1823.

The unexpired portion of the leave granted in General Orders of the 11th December last, to Captain E. C. Browne, of the 1st Battalion 22d Native Infantry, is cancelled from the 19th ultimo, the date of his rejoining his Corps.

Head quarters, Calcutta; April 4, 1823.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Removals in the Regiment of Artillery.

2d Lieutenant T. Ackers from the 7th Company 3d Battalion, to the 1st Company 2d Battalion.

2d Lieutenant E. Blake from the 8th Company 3d Battalion to the 1st Company 2d Battalion.

2d Lieutenant P. Burlton, from the first Company 2d Battalion, to the 2d Battalion.

2d Lieutenant E. Hughes, from the 1st Company 2d Battalion, to the 3d Company 2d Battalion.

2d Lieutenant H. N. Pepper, from the 2d Company 2d Battalion, to the 7th Company 3d Battalion.

2d Lieutenant E. Madden, from the 3d Company 2d Battalion, to the 8th Company 3d Battalion.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

4th Battalion Artillery.—Major C. Parker, from 1st April to 1st May, in extension, on Medical Certificate.

2d Battalion 2d Regiment.—Brevet Captain J. Charter, from 20th May, to 20th August, to visit Moradabad, on his private affairs.

2d Battalion 21st Regiment.—Lieutenant J. Liptrap, from 5th June, to 5th February 1824, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Erratum.—In General Orders of the 27th ultimo, directing Ensign H. W. J. Williamson to continue to duty with the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment, read Ensign Wilkinson.

Head quarters, Calcutta; April 5, 1823.

A Native General Court Martial will assemble at Dinapore, at such time and place as may be fixed on by the Major-General Commanding the Division, for the trial of Subadar Meer Mahomed Ali of the 2d Battalion 23d Regiment Native Infantry, and such other Prisoners as may be brought before it.

Major-General Gregory, C. B., will be pleased to issue the necessary subsidiary orders for the formation of the Court, and appoint an Officer, well qualified, to officiate as Interpreter.

The Deputy Judge Advocate General attached to the Division to conduct the proceedings.

The Prisoner to be warned, and all Evidences directed to attend.

The unexpired portion of the leave granted in General Orders under date the 6th of January last, to Captain Holbrow, of the 1st Battalion 1st Regiment Native Infantry, is cancelled from the 24th ultimo, the date of that officer's rejoining his Corps.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, April 5, 1823.

At a Native General Court Martial assembled at Barrackpore on Tuesday the 25th February 1823, Shaikh Goodree, Sepoy of the Moorshedabad Provincial Battalion, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charge; viz.

For gross neglect of duty in suffering a Government Treasure Chest placed under his Charge in the Kutchery of the Collector of the Zillah of Nuddiah to be robbed on the Night between the 14th and 15th March 1822; such conduct being in breach of the Articles of War.

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence.—"The Court having duly considered all that has appeared before them on the present Trial, are of opinion that the Prisoner Shaikh Goodree, Sepoy of the Moorshedabad Provincial Battalion, is Guilty of the whole Crime laid to his Charge, which being in breach of the Articles of War, and to the prejudice of good Order and Military Discipline, do sentence him to receive Eight Hundred and twenty-five (825) Lashes on his bare back in the usual manner, and to be turned out of the Service with Infamy."

Approved and Confirmed,

(Signed) EDWD. PAGET, General, Commander in Chief.

Before the same Court Martial re-assembled at Barrackpore on Thursday the 13th March 1823, Jehangeer Bucks and Dowlat, Sepoys of the Moorshedabad Provincial Battalion, were arraigned upon the undermentioned Charge; viz.

For having, while on duty at the Station of Kishnagur, on the Night between the 14th and 15th March 1823, been concerned in the Robbery of a Government Treasury Chest of the Kutchery of the Collector of the Zillah of Nuddiah, the same being in breach of the Articles of War."

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision:

Sentence.—"Upon mature deliberation, the Court is of opinion that both the Prisoners Jehangeer Baksh and Dowlat, Sepoys of the Moorshedabad Provincial Battalion, are Guilty of the Charge exhibited against them, which being in breach of 5 last the Articles, of War, they are Sentenced, the former to receive Six Hundred, and the latter Five Hundred and Fifty Lashes on the bare back in the usual manner, and to be turned out of the Service with Ignominy."

Approved and Confirmed,

(Signed) EDWD. PAGET, General, Commander in Chief,

Before the same Court Martial re-assembled at Barrackpore on Thursday the 26th March 1823. Buratee and Uhlad, Sepoys of the Moorshedabad Provincial Battalion, were arraigned upon the undermentioned Charge; viz.

For having severally received certain portions of a sum of Money, which had been stolen on the Night between the 14th and 15th March 1823, from a Government Treasury Chest, at the Kutchery of the Zillah of Nuddiah, knowing the same to have been so stolen; such conduct being disgraceful to the character of a Soldier, and in breach of the Articles of War."

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision:

Sentence.—"The Court having duly weighed and considered all that has come before them on this Trial, are of opinion that the Prisoners Buratee and Uhlad, Sepoys in the Moorshedabad Provincial Battalion, are Guilty of the Crime laid to their charge, and do therefore Sentence them to receive Five Hundred Lashes each on their bare backs in the usual manner, and to be turned out of the Service with Ignominy."

Approved and Confirmed,

(Signed) EDWD. PAGET, General, Commander in Chief.

The foregoing Sentences are to be carried into execution at such time and place as Lieutenant-Colonel Morrell shall be pleased to appoint; for which purpose the Prisoners are to be sent to Moorshedabad without delay.

W. G. PATRICKSON, Deputy Adjutant Genl. of the Army.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; April 1, 1823.

The General Order by His Excellency Lieut. General the Hon. ble Sir Chas. Colville, under date the 5th ultimo, appointing "Lieutenant Towers Smith of H. M. 24th Regiment to act as Aide-de-Camp to Major General Smith" is confirmed.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; April, 4 1823.

The Division Order by Major General Thomas, directing Supernumerary Assistant Surgeon B. Campbell to do duty with Captain Cortlandt's detachment of Volunteers, is confirmed, and the Assistant Surgeon will be considered as having Medical charge of the same from the 26th ultimo, the date of the Order above adverted to.

Upon the arrival of the 16th Lancers at Cawnpore, Supernumerary Assistant Surgeon Campbell will join and do duty with the 59th Regiment until further orders.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; April 5, 1823.

The permission granted by His Excellency General Sir Alexander Campbell to Ensign Read of the 41st Regiment, and Lieutenant Langworth of the 46th, the former in extension from the 25th ultimo, to the 24th instant, and the latter to proceed to Bombay with leave of absence from the 1st instant to the 30th of June next; both on their private affairs, is confirmed.

The extension of leave of absence for six months from the 31st proximo, granted by His Excellency Lieutenant General the Hon. ble Sir Chas. Colville to Lieutenant Parby of the 4th Dragoons on his private affairs, is confirmed.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

THOS. MAJAHON, Col. A. G.

Native Female Education.

From the Friend of India for April—Number Fifty-seven.

On the 15th of March, a meeting was held at the house of Dr. Marshman at Serampore, when it was resolved to form a Society for establishing, supporting, and superintending Native Female Schools in Serampore and its vicinity; the name of the Society to be "The Serampore Native Female Education Society." A Committee of Fifteen, including all the Ladies of the Mission Family and one or two of the Ladies of the Settlement, were chosen to visit and superintend the Schools and conduct the business of the Society. On their appointment, the Committee proceeded immediately to their work; and received reports of the preparatory measures which had been previously adopted.

It appeared that ten Schools for females were already in existence; of these five are in Serampore, one in Nuva-gram, one in Teeapore, and three in Vyddiabatty.

Two of those in Serampore, have existed about twelve months, and have been under the superintendence of Miss Ward and Miss Marshman. All the others have been formed within the past month. In consequence of this, the number of children cannot be considered as at all fixed; but the aggregate number at present is about 170. There are several other situations in which it is hoped that other schools will be established in a few days.

The following particulars were agreed to by the Committee as conditions to be made with the schoolmasters and pupils.

1st.—That the hours of attendance be from six o'clock till ten in the morning, and from two till sunset in the evening.

2nd.—That when a schoolmaster has twelve children, he shall receive five Rupees monthly, and of every six children above this number he shall receive one Rupee and so in proportion. The number of children to be reckoned by the average attendance of the month.

3rd.—That if at the examination it shall appear that any schoolmaster has been particularly diligent, he shall receive an extra reward.

4th.—That those children who shall be found at the examination to have attended regularly and to have made due progress, shall also receive some suitable reward, and in particular that a cloth shall be given to each child on her having arrived at a particular stage in her learning.

5th.—That the school apparatus consisting of slates, books, &c. shall be under the care of the schoolmaster, who shall be responsible for whatever may be lost.

To insure the prosperity of these schools it was resolved, that, if possible, they should each be visited twice every week.

Mrs. Mack, Miss Ward, Miss Marshman, and Miss Carey, as being most at leisure, were appointed regular visitors. And the elder ladies of the Committee engaged to take their places whenever it should be necessary; and also to pay extra visits to the schools.

As some of the schools are at the distance of from two to four miles from Serampore, the Committee judged it absolutely necessary that a Palanquin carriage should be procured for the sake of their being regularly visited; in consequence of which orders were given by the Committee for the purchase of one, as speedily as possible.

We have inserted this notice minutely for the encouragement of those friends to the cause of Female Education in different parts of India, who may wish to do something for the education of the poor Females of this country, but are deterred by a knowledge of the strong prejudices existing against such exertions. Two months ago we were not a little discouraged ourselves. We had but two schools, and there seemed little prospect of the number of children in them ever being increased, or of any new school being formed. However some of the ladies determined to visit the natives personally and endeavour to gain their consent to the education of their daughters. They made one excursion among the natives round Serampore, and met with some rudeness, and with a degree of success. To assist them in their next attempt, they engaged one of the Pundits of the Serampore printing-office to accompany them; but as they were going out, he told them that he thought he could succeed better if in the first instance, he went alone. They thought so too, and pleased that he should make the proposition, immediately engaged him as an agent for collecting schools for them, stipulating that he should not stop till he had obtained twelve. In giving him this number however, they scarcely imagined that he would ever be able to realize it, at least not for a long time to come; but now we have little doubt of this number being completed before another month has expired; and we hope that we may have the pleasure of setting him about establishing twelve more. A degree of ripeness for these schools is found in the minds of the natives round Serampore, of which we had no previous idea.

In the whole course we have acted upon two or three simple principles. We have thought the object worthy of being gained at almost any expense;—we have depended chiefly upon persuasion and enlightened Native agency; and we have done every thing in our power to obtain the good-will both of parents and children. Should friends elsewhere, feel disposed to the cause, adopt the same means, we think they may ultimately rely on obtaining the same success. To secure the efficiency of the schools after they are raised is a more difficult task; but no doubt this will with equal certainty follow patient resolution and steady perseverance. We have taken as our model the course adopted by our esteemed friend Miss Cooke, and we advise others to do the same as far as circumstances will permit.

Palankeen Bearers.

Sir, To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

Much has appeared in your and other papers, respecting the behaviour of Tickah Bearers. But there is one horrible act of their's, not yet brought to light, which loudly calls for redress; and of which I give this timely warning to the public. These people, it is well known are all greedy of gain, without thinking how it is obtained. They sit beside a palankeen in the various streets of the Presidency, to hire it to persons as a clean and comfortable conveyance. But I assure you, Sir, I have several times seen these men bearing persons, afflicted with the most contagious maladies in their vehicles. And when these have discharged them, they recommend the same palankeen to those who require one; of course, without caring for the prejudicial consequences. Many I hear on enquiry, have caught fatal diseases from their being unwillingly conveyed in the palankeens which are made use of for these purposes.

I most sincerely hope, Sir, some means will be speedily adopted to prevent the recurrence of this practice. I think it would at once be conducive to the general benefit, if some Palankeens were to be entirely devoted to convey persons labouring under distempers, and other palankeens prohibited from being appropriated to any but such as are free from contagious illness.

I remain, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Calcutta, April 8, 1823.

TRIM.

Servant's Characters.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

Sir, There is a custom prevalent here which under certain regulations may be a very useful one, but which, for want of them is very much abused, and subjects individuals to great risk and inconvenience. The custom to which I refer is that of giving characters to servants. A character given to one individual frequently serves as a character for a whole family, and as frequently is handed down as a heir loom from father to son. A singular circumstance of this kind has come under my own observation which shews that the utmost caution is necessary in giving characters to persons of this description.

A gentleman having had occasion to return to England, before quitting India, of course discharged the principal part of his servants. To those of them who deserved it, he gave written characters before they left him, approving of their conduct. In about two years, he returned to India again, and among the crowd of applicants to be his servants, there appeared one bearing a character signed by himself. This not a little amazed my friend, who upon enquiry found that the possessor of this character was a convict lately returned from Prince of Wales's Island, and who had bought it from the person to whom he had given it, for ten rupees. My friend attempted to send the parties to the police, but before he could take the necessary steps, the birds were flown, and he at course could do nothing.

Now the plan which I propose as a corrective to this abuse, is either to refuse to give a servant a character until he has a situation in view, and then not to do it, unless application is made by a person wishing to employ such servant, or when given under other circumstances to give a minute description of the person receiving it. This I imagine will effectually put a stop to such a gross imposition as the foregoing, and will at any rate warn individuals how they employ persons of this description not having the most unexceptionable characters.

Your obedient Servant,

7th April, 1823.

JACQUES.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

| BUY.] | CALCUTTA. | [SELL |
|-------|--|-------|
| 1 11 | On London 6 Months sight, per Sicea Rupees, .. | 2 2 2 |
| | Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees, .. | 92 |
| | Madras ditto, 94 a 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees, | |
| | Bills on Court of Directors drawn, at 2 6—Exchange 26 a 28 pr. ct. prem. | |
| | Bank Shares Premium 60 to 62 per cent. | |

Selections.

Shakespearian Bridge.—To this further history of the Tension and Suspension Bridge it may be added, that many who put off going to see it and prove its strength and applicability to the purpose intended, have expressed their regret at its sudden disappearance, and an earnest hope to see the unique fabric put together again, especially as it is now known, from the extreme simplicity of the mechanism, that it can be done with great facility. Some of our skilful artists in Calcutta, have no doubt taken a view of this curious structure, the Shakespearian Bridge. A drawing of the original model on a small scale, with a description for general information, will, we understand, soon issue from the Lithographic Press recently established by Government.

Delivery of Europe Letters.—Many persons being under an erroneous impression that Europe letters are delivered Alphabetically from the General Post Office, we are requested to state that no such tedious and unnecessary practice prevails. On Tuesday the packets by the *Circassian* were very numerous, they arrived in the forenoon and all their contents were delivered out in a few hours. It is hoped that reasonable allowance will be made, if the circulating Peons are unavoidably delayed in making their deliveries, which run into much detail, and to which much responsibility attaches.

Calcutta Diocesan Committee for Promoting Christian Knowledge. On Monday last, the Calcutta Diocesan Committee of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge held a Quarterly General Meeting,—the Revd. T. Thomason in the Chair; when, after the transaction of the other business, the following gentlemen were elected Subscribing Members of the Society:

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| E. A. Newton, Esq. | Revd. W. Parish, |
| E. Brightman, Esq. | Mordaunt Ricketts, Esq. |
| Hon. James Elphinstone, | R. W. Poe, Esq. |

In their School Department, the Committee resolved to open immediately the New School, adjoining to St. James's Church, to be called *St. James's School*. This School was founded by the late Lord Bishop of Calcutta out of a sum of Money bequeathed to his Lordship by the late Captain Oakes for charitable purposes; and the site, consisting of two Beggahs, was liberally granted by the Supreme Government, and settled by a deed of Gift on the Bishop of Calcutta and his Successors. The Diocesan School Committee have voted a sum of sicca rupees 2,000 for the completion of the School and Premises: the ground will be surrounded by a balustrade similar of that of the Church, and the salary of the Master will be temporarily defrayed from the funds of the Committee is intended for the instruction of the poor Children without distinction, who may wish to avail themselves of its benefits.

The Diocesan Committee have just published their sixth Annual Report, in which a deserved and just tribute is paid to the Memory of the late Bishop, and Archdeacon, of Calcutta: and as the nature and objects of the Parent Society, by far the most ancient of the kind existing, are not so generally and fully known in this country as they deserve to be, we shall take some notice of the Committee's Report, as well as of the Society's General Proceeding.—*Government Gazette*.

Sporting Intelligence.

NAGPORE RACES.

SIXTH DAY'S RUNNING.

FIRST RACE.

The Beaten Plate not being contested, the sum of 400 Rupees is given by the Committee, for all Horses weighed by the Committee;—heats one mile—entrance 100 Rupees.

| | |
|--|------|
| Mr. White's b. A. h. <i>Jemmie</i> , | 8 0 |
| Mr. East's g. A. h. <i>Quaker</i> , | 7 12 |

1st Heat—Close running till near home, when *Quaker* took the lead and won by a length, in 2' 5"

2d Heat—Run and won exactly the same as the first, in 2' 6"

SECOND RACE.

The Union Plate of 800 Rupees from the Fund with 10 Gold Mohurs entrance, free for all winning Horses during the meeting, to be weighed by the Committee, one—four miles heat.

| | |
|---|------|
| Mr. White's b. A. g. <i>Padreen Gur</i> , | 7 12 |
| Mr. North's b. A. g. <i>Geordie</i> , | 8 12 |

Close running for the first two and a half miles, when *Padreen* shot a head and won in a canter, in 8' 43"

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA, THIS-DAY.

| | N. W. |
|---------------|-------|
| Morning | 2 28 |
| Evening | 2 52 |

To Correspondents.

We are sorry to differ in opinion with the **YOUNG WANDERER**, but we must take the *Liberty* of acting according to our own taste; which however, does not preclude the publication of the verses through some other channel, should our judgement respecting them be too harsh.

Shipping Arrivals.**CALCUTTA.**

| Date | Names of Vessels | Flags | Commanders | From Whence | Left |
|----------|------------------|---------|--------------|-------------|---------|
| April 10 | Hashmy | British | J. J. Denham | Singapore | Feb. 13 |
| 10 | Amphitrite | French | L. Bareaux | Bombay | Feb. 23 |

Stations of Vessels in the River.**CALCUTTA, APRIL 9, 1823.**

At Diamond Harbour.—**CONDE DE RIO PARDO**, (P.).—**CIRCASSIAN**, on her way to Town.—**EDWARD STRETT**, passed down.

Kedgeret.—**MANGLE**, and **FAVORITE**, (brig), inward-bound, remains.

Captain Cogill of the **MANGLE**, left Town on Wednesday evening with the final Despatches of Government by his Ship, for London.

Passengers.

Passengers per Hashmy, from Singapore.—Captain Thomas McDonnell, and Mr. H. C. Watts. *From Penang.*—Mr. C. Hartensen, of the Country Service. *From Madras.*—Mr. C. Deller, Country Service.

Military Arrivals and Departures.**Weekly List of Military Arrivals at, and Departures from, the Presidency.**

Arrivals.—Major George Swiney, Principal Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, from Berhampore. Lieutenant Doveton, 2d Battalion 4th Madras Native Infantry, from Madras. Ensign J. H. Clarkson, 1st Battalion 6th Native Infantry, from Cawnpore. Infantry Cadet A. S. Farie, from Europe. Assistant Surgeon G. Smith, from Europe. Assistant Surgeon J. Jeffreys, from Europe.

Departures.—Lieutenant C. M. Wade, 23d Native Infantry, Political Agent, to Loodanah. Ensign M. T. West, 1st Battalion 4th Native Infantry, to Berhampore.

Births.

On the 9th instant, Mr. R. SANUM, of a daughter.

At Serampore, on the 16th ultimo, Mrs. ANNOSETT, Widow of the late Mr. J. F. ANNOSETT, of a Daughter.

At Masulipatam, on the 19th ultimo, the Lady of Captain G. Jones, Major of Brigade in the Northern Division, of a Daughter.

At Cannanore, on the 19th ultimo, the Lady of Captain MACQUEEN, 15th Regiment, of a Son.

At Quilon, on the 25th of February, the Lady of Lieutenant MOORE, of His Majesty's 20th Regiment, of a Son.

At Quilon, on the 11th ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant and Adjutant LOCKE, 2d Battalion 25th Regiment of Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

At Cannanore, on the 14th ultimo, the Lady of W. P. BIRMINGHAM, Esq. Assistant Surgeon of His Majesty's 62nd Regiment, of a Son.

Deaths.

At Madras, on the 24th ultimo, ELIZABETH, the infant Daughter of HENRY MOSTYN, Esq. of His Majesty's 41st Foot, aged 1 month and 4 days.

At Tutocoryn, on the 12th ultimo, Mr. J. J. MEYER, aged 60 years.

At Madras, on the 8th ultimo, at Black Town, Old Gool street, Mrs. JOANNA D'OLIVEIRA, aged 75 years, greatly regretted by her relations and friends.

At Vellore, on the 13th ultimo, MARY, wife of THOMAS CLAYTON, Garrison Sergeant Major at that Station, after a most painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude for a period of seven months, leaving a disconsolate husband and three children, one of them an infant, to deplore her irreparable loss.

Erratum.

In yesterday's JOURNAL, in the letter signed "D." page 559, column 1, line 20, for "pronounced," read "announced."

Commercial Reports.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of yesterday.)

Indigo—The demand for this, since our last continues with little abatement—the sales principally confined to small parcels for immediate shipment—the Arabs are still buying, as the finer sorts are getting out of the market, the Oudes are likely to come more into play.—The following abstract of the Honourable Company's sale, 10th—15th of October, may give a good idea of the qualities most in demand at home.

The East India Company's sale of 3377 chests Indigo, which commenced on the 10th and concluded on the 15th of October 1822. The description consisted chiefly of fine, good, and middling; of low, there were about 400 chests only. Of the former description, a large proportion was taken for Export, and the whole of the latter for home consumption, (in which the purchases have been very limited) at prices much higher relatively to their value than any other sort. The quantity of Madras was merely 23 chests, which sold at extraordinary prices. The whole went off with great spirit without the least aid from speculation, as under:

Blue, 11s 6d to 12s—Blue Violet, 11s 4d to 11s 8d—Fine Purple, 11s 3d to 11s 6d—Purple and Violet, 11s to 11s 3d—Fine Violet, 11s to 11s 3d—Good and middling ditto, 10s 6d to 10s 10d—Ordinary ditto, 10s to 10s 4d—Fine Violet and Copper, 10s 4d to 10s 8d—Middling ditto, 9s 9d to 10s 3d—Fine Copper, 10s 3d to 10s 6d—Good and middling, 9s 9d to 10s 6d—Broken for home consumption, 9s 9d to 10s 6d—Low square market, SR. &c. 5s 11d to 7s—Superior ditto, S.S.B. & M. 8s to 9s.

Madras, good, 10s to 10s 6d—Middling, 9s 6d to 9s 11d—Low, 7s 11d to 9s.

The advance on last sale prices varies considerably, according to the qualities most in request, being on—Fine, 2d to 4d per lb.—Good and middling, 6d to 9d per lb.—Broken ditto, for home consumption, 6d to 9d per lb.—Low squares, 1s to 1s 6d per lb.—Madras, 1s to 1s 9d per lb. The quantity brought in is very inconsiderable.

Cotton—The market remains very much depressed.—The sales reported during the week, are considerable, and solely confined to Natives for country consumption—prices still nominally hold up in the interior, but no sales of consequence can be effected—at Mirzapore, 31st ultimo, new Banda was quoted at 18-15, Jaloan, at 16-14, and Cutchoura, at 15-3 per local maund—at Jessunge, 5th instant, new Banda was stated at 14-4 to 15,—Jaloan, at 13-12 to 14, and Cutchoura, at 12-14 to 13 per maund—abstract from the London Mercantile Price Current, 22d of October 1822:—

"The demand since our last has continued with very little abatement, although the sales are not so large as they were the preceding week, in consequence of an advance of 1d. per lb. on the prices of the public sale having been asked for East India descriptions, which advance has been partially obtained, the home demand being principally for those descriptions. The sales of the week are in Bond, 250 bags Pernambuco, good, 10d—500 Surat, ordinary to good, 3d to 6d—1200 Bengala, very ordinary to good fair, 4d to 5d—200 Madras, middling to good, 5d to 6d per lb.—total 2150 bags."

Grain—The market was brisk during the week, and extensive sales were effected in Dooda Wheat and Moongy Rice at our quotations.

Saltpetre—The demand for this during the week has not been considerable, and the prices rate a shade lower.

Sugar—Continues dull, and holders anxious to effect sales.

Piece Goods—The market is very heavy, and prices rate a shade lower, it is questionable whether our quotations could be obtained for any considerable parcel.

Metals—Spelter has declined about four annas per maund since our last, Iron and Steel, Swedish and English, in fair demand—Sheeting Copper, in good request, and looking up—Block Tin, in fair demand, at our quotations—Lead and Tin Plates, steady.

Pepper—Sales to a considerable extent have been effected in Eastern during the week, at our quotations.

Europe Goods—A heavy stock in the market, and looking down.

Freight to London—Rates as follows:—for dead weight £4 to £4-10, light Freight £6-10 to £8, the latter charge refers only to Silk.

PRICE OF BULLION.

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|---------|-------|---------|
| Spanish Dollars, | Sicca Rupees | 206 4 | 206 8 | per 100 |
| Doubloons, | | 30 8 | 31 8 | each |
| Joes, or Pexas, | | 17 8 | 17 12 | each |
| Dutch Ducats, | | 4 4 | 4 12 | each |
| Louis D'Ors, | | 8 4 | 8 6 | each |
| Silver 5 Franc pieces, | | 190 4 | 190 8 | per 100 |
| Star Pagodas, | | 3 6 1/2 | 3 7 6 | each |
| Sovereigns, | | 10 13 | 11 0 | |
| Bank of England Notes, | | 9 8 | 10 4 | |